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Beer, glorious beer on tap in the home

Hannoversche Presse

Businessman Rolf Theuerkauf has a tap on the wall of his house in Salzgitter. Nothing unusual about that you may think, but wait a minute – 31 year-old Rolf's tap does not dispense Adam's ale, but real, foaming keg beer straight from the brewery!

Thirty friends share this special mod.con. at Rolf's home. They just have to say the word and he sets the beer flowing for his them at his parties.

Mr Theuerkauf has realised a dream that remains a dream for most men. For a "mere" 2,500 Marks or so Mr Theuerkauf persuaded the local brewery, about 350 yards away down the road, to connect him up to their barrels with his own private pipeline.

The idea first came to Mr Thouerkauf after a pleasant evening's drinking with his friends. The morning after the night before he was wading knee deep through empty bottles, and carrying them back to the shop was no joke.

No sooner said than done: Mr Theuerkauf got in touch with the Brunswick-based brewery which gave a contract for the special pipeline to a local firm.

With 1.5 units of atmospheric pressure the cool-blond liquid is pumped from hundred-litre aluminium kegs.

The pipeline itself holds 24 litres of beer. A VIB (very important beer-drinker) was brought in to christen the new beer tap, namely the newly elected "Beer Queen" of Munich.

Mr Theuerkauf reckons that the pipeline will have paid for itself within a year. This is not only due to the beer, which, needless to say, works out cheaper when the drinker is his own barman and does not have to pay a tip.

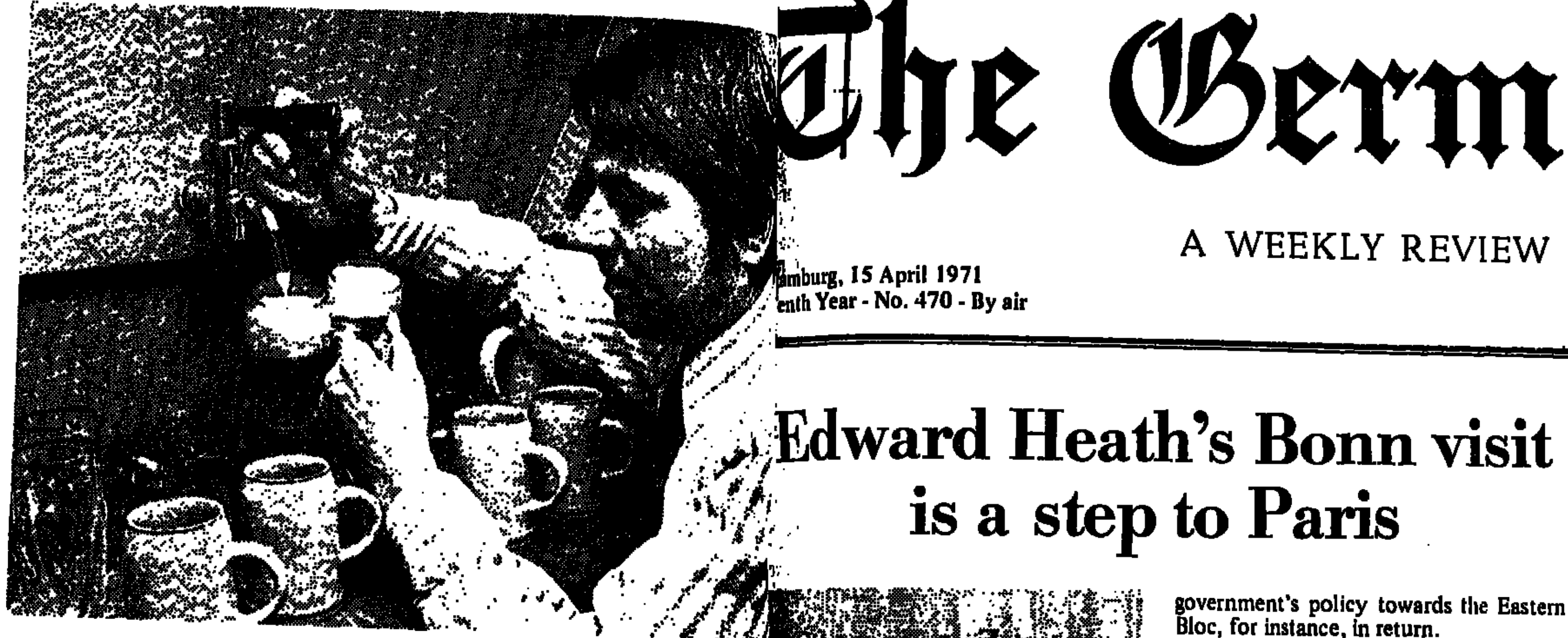
As a businessman Mr Thouerkauf (whose name means expensive purchase!) realises that when it comes to bargaining for contracts the beer-tap may help him win friends and influence people. Many a contract in this country has been signed and sealed over a glass of beer; what better way to do it than over a litre of draught from your own tap in the wall.

And the bills? The brewery has fixed a meter at their end of the pipeline to measure how much Mr Theuerkauf and his friends drink. They send a bill regularly just like the electricity board.

But until Mr Theuerkauf gets down to business again there are plenty of friends who will help him drink his own brew.

Dieter Bähre

(Hannoversche Presse, 13 March 1971)



A dream come true – beer from a water tap!

Counting sheep

One person in five in this country suffers from sleeplessness according to a survey carried out by the Allensbach research institute on behalf of the bedroom furniture industry.

The results of this survey, published recently in Hamburg show that as many as one in two people here do not have an uninterrupted night's sleep.

Fifty-two per cent, men and women, wake up after two or three hours in slumberland and lie tossing and turning for hours afterwards. One in ten can only get to sleep by taking drugs.

Nevertheless only one man in ten and 14 per cent of the women interviewed said they could not get up in the morning after a bad night.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 March 1971)

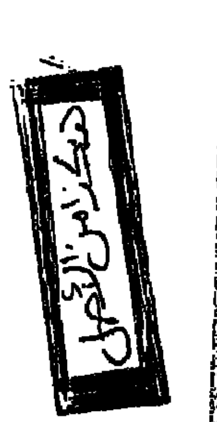
Sunday best

Sunday is still for most men i country the day on which they themselves up smartly. It is looked as a special day to wear something than casual clothes. A formal suit is more frequently than a sports jacke according to a survey carried out b knitted goods manufacturers Falk.

The younger generation are surpr traditional in their Sunday wear.

New approaches to dress come from young men who are self-emp or have achieved junior executive tions.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Ze für Deutschland, 5 March



The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Edward Heath's Bonn visit is a step to Paris

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Britain's attempt to isolate France from its fellow-members of the Common Market and gain entry to the European Economic Community (EEC) with the aid of the friendly Five came to grief in summer 1967 when the General vetoed Whitehall's entry bid a second time.

Attributing failure mainly to Foreign Minister George Brown's unsuccessful policy of encircling France, Britain determined in future to adopt a neutral stand and talk only with the Six as a whole.

Early in 1969 Harold Wilson exercised restraint to the point of making a song and dance in Bonn about the so-called Soames affair, an offer of Anglo-French talks made by General de Gaulle to the then British ambassador in Paris, Christopher Soames. As a result the proposal naturally came to naught.

British impartiality has led to a grotesque state of affairs in the present round of talks. It is not really Britain who is negotiating with the Six but France negotiating the British entry terms with its five Common Market partners. For the time being Britain's role is that of a virtual onlooker.

All that Britain and the Five have in common are feelings alternating between joy and tribulation, depending on the latest comments on Britain's EEC entry bid by President Pompidou and Foreign Minister Schumann.

Chancellor Brandt's Bonn talks with Premier Heath have thus proved as incapable as all previous moves of breaking the deadlock at the Brussels negotiations.

Mr Heath can in any case be sure of Bonn's support. He does not need to offer British backing for the Federal government's policy towards the Eastern Bloc, for instance, in return.

In Paris, however, the Chancellor can only give expression to his good will towards London in the form of friendly persuasion. A stronger note cannot be sounded.

This is less because of the need to assure himself of France's continued support for Bonn's Eastern policy but because Willy Brandt realises that whatever the state of the negotiations to expand the Common Market there can be no question of prejudicing the continued existence of the EEC as it now stands.

Herr Brandt tried to lend Britain a helping hand prior to the Prime Minister's visit by means of correspondence with the French President but M. Pompidou's reply will neither surprise nor satisfy Mr Heath.

For tactical reasons the French have always maintained that their approach to Common Market entry bids is constructive. Britain too claims to be flexible but is so to a limited extent only, Mr Heath no doubt having had to ask Bonn not to take his persistence in one or two points too lightly.

Britain's time limit to the talks simply cannot be postponed until after the summer recess. For domestic reasons the Prime Minister has no option but to succeed and the longer it takes and the more it costs to come to an agreement with Brussels the poorer are his prospects of gaining a parliamentary majority in favour of joining.

The closer in time to the next general election the entry date is, the more the initial drawbacks are likely to adversely affect his prospects of re-election.

It is not only a matter of money either. Of late the French have turned their attention to the talks on New Zealand butter, Commonwealth sugar and sterling's role as a reserve currency.

These are all issues on which France can either make Britain pay dearly when it comes to the crunch or accuse Whitehall of being responsible for the failure of the negotiations.

For France more than negotiation tactics is involved. This approach reflects the basic design of Gaullist foreign policy.

All three issues represent residual obligations linked with Britain's world reputation. Paris will probably know no rest and not lower its terms until Britain has renounced its overseas commitments.

As the other five Common Market countries differ from France in not thinking in terms of prestige and privilege talks between France and the Five and Britain and the Six will probably only progress if London and Paris reach agreement behind the scenes in Brussels after all.

Premier Heath would be prepared to do so but has so far waited in vain for any sign from President Pompidou, who is evidently hesitant while still unable to see signs of sufficient readiness to make concessions on the British side of the Channel.

Mr Heath's visit to Bonn, on the face of it the wrong destination, may have been worthwhile after all, though, – provided, that is, it turns out to have been a step on the road to Paris and Herr Brandt succeeds in getting the French and British leaders together rather than merely closer together.

Dieter Schröder

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 April 1971)

British Prime Minister Edward Heath visited West Berlin for a few hours on 4 April. He was welcomed by West Berlin's governing mayor, Klaus Schütz (left). (Photo: dpa)

IN THIS ISSUE

British Premier Heath in Berlin

The red carpet of publicity was half rolled out for British Premier Edward Heath's visit to Bonn in March when he was forced to postpone the trip at short notice because of the crisis in Northern Ireland.

Now that he has finally been able to pay this country a visit the occasion is no less worthy of attention, having been accompanied by a stopover in Berlin, which the head of government of one of the Western powers can regard as a city of particular importance.

A visit to Berlin in addition to Bonn, the Federal capital, is not an everyday occurrence as far as West Berlin is concerned, but nothing out of the ordinary either.

It bears witness to the presence of the Western Allies at a juncture at which the Four-Power talks on the status of the city increasingly appear to have reached deadlock, the East Berlin government's attitude on entry-permits to the Eastern sector for West Berliners over Easter proving once more that the GDR continues to want all or nothing.

This includes West Berlin being isolated and left entirely to its own devices. In the circumstances the people of Berlin will definitely have appreciated Mr Heath's gesture.

Postponement of the visit had no effect on the topics discussed, the groundwork having been laid during Foreign Minister Scheel's visit to London at the beginning and Foreign Secretary Douglas-Home's visit to Bonn at the end of February.

The Berlin question leads on to the whole gamut of policy towards the Eastern Bloc. Britain's Common Market entry bid has been rendered even more problematic, if that is possible, by the latest agricultural decisions taken in Brussels.

But there has been no change in Bonn's determination to do all in its power to bring about British entry, and this would still be the case even if the Opposition were in power.

On the eve of Mr Heath's visit to this country (and this timing may well be no coincidence) Whitehall launched what appeared to be a ballon d'essai in France's direction.

The British government reactivated a proposal for the two European minor nuclear powers, Britain and France, join forces to set up a joint nuclear force established, as it were, on behalf of Europe as a whole.

In view of the ungracious response ideas of this kind encountered in Paris in de Gaull's days it would hardly be surprising if the initial reaction from France were, for the time being, negative.

On the other hand many Europeans will appreciate the idea of joining forces in this way, an additional factor of course being that links of this kind between Britain and France will form a counterweight to this country's influence in material terms within the Common Market.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 April 1971)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Brezhnev sounds a note of moderation

Süddeutsche Zeitung

If everything goes according to Moscow's plan, and there is precious little reason to suppose that it will not, the Kremlin's Party congress will be marked by three main *events: First Secretary* Brezhnev's report outlining Soviet foreign policy aims for the immediate future, Premier Kosygin's briefing on the new economic plan and the election of the new central committee which will determine the composition of the future politbureau and Party secretariat.

The First Secretary's policy speech will be the most important for foreign observers. Leonid Brezhnev appears by and large to be satisfied with the results of his policy over the last few years, so much so that his elevated mood was virtually that of a peacemaker by militant communist standards.

He appears still to have scruples solely about the intervention in Czechoslovakia and is still finding new reasons why the invasion was essential. In the final analysis, though, the Czech adventure, taking place as it did within the communist sphere of influence and so not giving rise to an active response on the part of the alleged imperialist instigators, has come to a satisfactory conclusion from Mr Brezhnev's point of view.

Even the Communist Parties that were indignant about Czechoslovakia were pre*sent at the Kremlin gathering and the* Yugoslavs, for *instance*, were told that relations with them have taken an encouraging turn.

The only leaders with whom Moscow continues to have difficulties are the Chinese, who were not represented. The negotiations to bring peace to the long Sino-Soviet frontier are making no progress and Peking's propaganda against the exploitation of old Tsarist treaties dealing with Asian territory continues unabated. But First Secretary Brezhnev seems unwilling to allow his patience to be strained.

The Moscow leader's catchphrase for dealing with all serious international conflicts is the recommendation of political solutions. He would prefer a political solution both in the Middle East and in South-East Asia.

Further support is, of course, promised the Arabs and the communist government of North Vietnam but the aim is to reach an understanding with the aid of international guarantees backed by the Soviet Union and other powers.

Washington will be taking note. Despite the criticism he levels at the Americans Mr Brezhnev also has words to say to the United States on the topics at present under negotiation, in particular missile and anti-missile armament.

Both sides ought to bear in mind the other's interests. A productive outcome might then be reached.

Leonid Brezhnev paints a picture of fivefold agreement being reached on nuclear arms (with China, too, that is), also of general disarmament by means of a proportionate reduction in defence expenditure by all countries.

Long-term aims of this kind, however, including the abolition of all defence alliances in East and West, are clearly to *be distinguished from proposals that are* already dealt with as ripe for negotiation.

The resurrection of plans to establish nuclear-free zones could, for instance, be meant seriously. Arms developments in recent years have rendered many past objections to the idea superfluous.

In Europe, too, particularly Germany, First Secretary Brezhnev is clearly also on the lookout for political solutions that he considers to be reconcilable with the interests of his own country.

His mention of a fundamental change in relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany is the result of the signing of the treaty with Bonn on renunciation of the use of force.

Reiteration of Moscow's readiness to stand by the undertakings made in the agreement ought to be borne in mind by the Opposition in this country; so should

Continued on page 4

Britain's entry into the EEC still thwart with difficulties

France is playing a dangerous game with the Common Market entry talks. Although Foreign Minister Schumann and Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing have done their best to dispel impressions at the Brussels Council of Ministers that France is aiming to sabotage the negotiations Brussels and other Common Market capitals are visibly alarmed.

It seems clear that Paris will not repeat General de Gaulle's frank veto of 1963 but France's attitude makes politial poker seem more than likely.

One Common Market diplomat put his assessment of France's views in a nutshell as follows: Either, he presumed, France's maximum demands are accepted or Britain is to blame for the failure of the entry talks.

Despite the efforts undertaken by France's five Common Market partners a wide-ranging discussion of British monetary problems is now virtually inevitable. There was never any doubt that some discussion there must be but the problems were felt to be technical and capable of solution by technicians – governors of the banks of issue, for instance.

If in a financial crisis, for example, Commonwealth and Arab sterling balances to the value of 40,000 million Marks were to be withdrawn from London, Britain would to all intents and purposes be bankrupt and the Common Market, with currency-propping reserves of 7,300 million Marks, would be visibly overburdened.

Britain has never denied this has from the word go been pre forego Common Market financial in a situation of this kind. The tional monetary system would come to London's assistance and past the Common Market would make their contribution.

Paris can hardly seriously have ted Bonn as the major contributor event or the other Common governments either to view problems as a serious drawback to membership. The wide-ranging now embarked upon will take though.

As prominent British politici repeatedly stated that the break in negotiations must occur be summer recess because either res be available in time for the autu of party conferences or a furth decline in public support for C Market entry may be expected pro-British Common Market gov are in a difficult situation.

Ought they to accept France mum demands on major entry as to be able to present Britai package of any kind or should th the toss with Paris until Britain interest?

The commissioner based this on the assumption that failure entry talks, no matter where the might appear to lie, would have phic consequences for the Com ket since it is neither in its nor in interest to torpedo sterling's ro international reserve currency.

Britain's burden should certa relieved, though, and Britain is favour of gradually transferring serve function from sterling Common Market currencies in in the wake of the Common economic and monetary union.

As this would involve accelera graduated plan leading up to ec and monetary union the summ ference would also need to dis future political shape of Western President Pompidou's suggestio political confederation would the the agenda.

This proposal does seem wo sidering. Assuming the bright light French government really need persuading it can only be said pro-British public opinion in the Common Market countries would not accept the idea that after th French moves the failure of the talks was Britain's fault.

Domestic expansion of the Co Market would thus be rendered sible and its gradual disintegratio be a certainty. *Erich Ho*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 Apr

Tito and Pope Paul

It is nearly half a century since Soviet Foreign Minister Chicherin read a message from the Pope giving his blessing of efforts to bring about world peace at an international economic conference in Genoa and raised his champagne glass in the direction of a group of Eastern and Western diplomats to propose, without a trace of irony, a toast to His Holiness.

His toast was meant not as a gesture aimed at some kind of illusory compromise between Christianity and Communism but as a commitment to coexistence of ideologies.

This was doubtless the sentiment behind the courtesy visit paid to Pope Paul not long ago by Soviet President Podgorny during a state visit to Italy. Moscow still has no diplomatic ties with the Vatican, though.

Yugoslavia is a stage further, having re-established diplomatic relations with the Holy See in 1970. In seeking an audience with the Pope during his official visit to Italy President Tito was thus merely setting the seal on existing good relations.

Marshal Tito was accompanied by the leaders of Croatia and Slovenia, the two largely Catholic Yugoslav republics where the post-war struggle against the Church (Archbishop Stepinac of Zagreb was imprisoned for alleged conspiracy with Croatian separatists) has always been felt to be something of a burden.

Stepinac has been buried in a special grave in Zagreb cathedral since 1960 and the grave is continually surrounded by burning candles.

President Tito has long been an advocate of good relations between his own country and both East and West and in home affairs an advocate of coexistence between peoples and ideologies.

Paul VI has given his blessing to many a person of another faith in the past. He failed to do so in President Tito's case probably only for reasons of protocol.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 March 1971)

Berlin and the Moscow Treaty

After eighteen months of effort on Chancellor Brandt's part to come to terms with the Soviet Union the signs from Moscow are slowly growing clear but hardly more encouraging.

Leonid Brezhnev felt it necessary to utter a threat to this country, thinly veiled as a warning, at the Moscow Party congress.

Postponement of ratification of the Moscow Treaty, he said, could undermine (Soviet) confidence in the Federal Republic's entire policy and result in a lasting change for the worse in the political climate in Europe.

The First Secretary made no mention whatsoever of this country's expectations of a link between ratification and a satisfactory Berlin settlement.

He dealt with Berlin as though it were a separate matter taking first time and second (*not to say mainly*) requiring that care be taken to uphold the sovereign rights of the GDR as an independent socialist state.

With some tactical skill Brezhnev has coupled this threat to recast Bonn as an avenging mischief-maker with a vague but far-reaching peace programme designed to show the entire world that the Soviet Union is a major force for peace.

This programme even involves gradual abolition of military alliances on both sides and a total ban on nuclear tests. Suspiciously little mention has been made for some time, on the other hand, of the European security conference once so ardently desired as a means of gaining final acceptance of the post-war status quo in Europe.

Mr Brezhnev now mentions it only as one of several possible mammoth conferences. Has the Soviet Union lost interest in the idea of a conference that might so alleviate the fears of its satellites as to lessen their dependence on Soviet protection?

And, one must also ask, is not Moscow's intransigent attitude towards the Berlin talks, which the First Secretary would clearly like to keep separate from ratification of the Moscow Treaty, intended to aid equally unpeaceful ambitions – either to force this country to submission or to gain a pretext for a crisis in political confidence?

The various conference proposals convince no one of the Soviet Union being genuinely ready to make peace. Berlin will provide the proof of the pudding – and in Berlin the Soviet Union needs only to be mildly obliging.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 March 1971)

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HOME AFFAIRS

Eberhard Commission presents tax reform proposals for government consideration

Frankfurter Rundschau

Quorum meetings of the fourteen-member Tax Reform Commission, many of them lasting well over three weeks, were necessary to produce a volume, over thirty centimetres thick and consisting of about 1,700 typewritten pages, bound in white artificial leather. This was handed to Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt. It was the work of the Tax Reform Commission which had first met on 17 December 1968, set up by the then Finance Minister, Franz Josef Strauss.

Alex Möller, who is now responsible not only for the Federal exchequer but also for the tax reforms that have been promised by the socialist-liberal government, now has to coexist peacefully with this group of advisers made up of experts. But the Finance Ministry will not be able to present the first tax reform legislation to Bundestag members until late in the autumn.

Half a dozen sub-committees have contributed to the work of reform. No less than 85 sessions of such sub-committees were necessary and they even worked on Saturdays.

Usually the dignified building of the *Bayerische Staatsbank* in Munich served as a venue. Rudolf Eberhard, Chairman of this bank, and formerly Bavarian Finance Minister, operated from this building.

Sessions were, needless to say, not free from tension. Hans Pagenkopf, honorary professor at Münster University and formerly a member of the committee of the "finance and tax institute" which is in close contact with the economy was on more than one occasion up in arms.

He had to take the night sleeper to Munich. Münster has no regular airport.

Despite the pressure of work there was sufficient free time, as Karl-Heinz Mittelsteiner proved. The first vice-president of the Federal Chamber of Tax Experts, whose job it is to help industry and Mr Taxpayer to pay no more than they must, took time off during a pause for thought in the Commission's work and married.

The final session on 19 March was in fact more than harmonious since two of the members of the Commission were celebrating their birthday, namely the controversial Federal chairman of the tax officials, Hermann Fredersdorf and the no less involved Volkmar Muthesius, President of the Confederation of Taxpayers.

In a general section of the report on the work of these committees it is stated: "Individual members are not appointed as representatives of certain vested interest groups nor a certain political current, but exclusively because of their own personal qualities."

But the fact that the report is clearly out to benefit industry is there for all to see. Among other things it calls for Trade tax to be cut to one third of its present level and for turnover tax to be increased substantially.

The Commission was not short of suggestions for uniformity in tax procedures. After all the taxpayer must still receive certain advantages even though he may fear that when buying items he will always be reminded that being a consumer gets dearer daily.

Saving, however, is to be rewarded as long as the saver's annual income does not exceed a certain upper limit.

Certain basic values, worked out on the basis of the year 1974, when tax reforms are likely to begin to make themselves felt, show clearly the extent to which the reforms will take effect.

Firstly, all revenue in 1974, to Bonn, the Federal states and the boroughs, is estimated at 210 thousand million Marks. Of this, 137 milliard will come from income taxes and turnover tax.

The point of tax reforms is to shift the emphasis of the taxes so that these thousands of millions of Marks are raised in different ways.

No gifts are likely to be forthcoming from the reforms, since "tax reforms will not alter the volume of revenue as compared with the present legal framework including the quotas for growth", according to the commission's instructions.

Further essential points on tax reform according to the concept of the commission are:

1. Removing the burden of taxation from lower income vorkers;
2. To a certain extent taking more taxes from the higher-income-braket groups;
3. Taking into account economic growth and company requirements of capital for reinvestment even where incomes are high;
4. Altering the initial taxation level from the present nineteen per cent to sixteen per cent, but – as the less agreeable reverse side of this measure – making the whole income tax scale progressive.

Up until now the system has been that a married man earning up to 16,000 Marks per annum and a bachelor earning up to 8,000 paid a uniform tax of nineteen per cent. Progressive taxes only begin above this level.

The fact that these proposals will in all probability not be dubbed *sozial* even if at first glance they do create this impression for millions of taxpayers, is now almost certain.

What *is* the use of lower income tax payments on the one hand if the State ups the prices of all essential items and many luxury goods on the other? This is just robbing Peter to pay Paul!

The leadership of the Confederation of Federal Republic Trade Unions made it clear recently that it is in no way in agreement with this facet of the Eberhard report.

Although the Cabinet in Bonn is about to be told of the proposals for the most important aspects of tax reform at an in camera session in the next few days, which is almost certain to last for several hours, the actual decisions are not likely to be taken until the special tax reform commission of the coalition partners has been pushed to a vote.

The SPD has had a commission composed of more than two dozen Federal state and national politicians as well as representatives of the SPD party districts since the end of May 1970. Under the chairmanship of the Bonn Minister for Economic Cooperation, Erhard Eppler, this commission has succeeded in bringing about "development aid" in the matter of tax reforms, since there will be an SPD special party political conference in the House in November.

It is clear already that turnover tax, the purchase tax that has to be borne by everyone, will not be raised by as much as the amount proposed by Eberhard.

In mid-June the Social Democrat party leadership plans to open discussions on tax reform proposals. Their partner in the coalition, the Free Democrats, has not got this far yet. The FDP, under the leadership of Karl-Heinrich Hansmeyer, who lectures on financial affairs at Cologne University, still has to do preparatory work.

Perhaps the next session on 7 May will achieve some clarity. So far the opinion of the FDP seems to be that we cannot get round increased turnover tax. After all, the Europaen Economic Community wants to introduce fairly uniform taxation, and at the moment this form of purchase tax is particularly low in the Federal Republic.

The Christian Democrat/Christian Social Union Opposition is still completely in a quandary and vacillating on the question of tax reforms. They have got no further than planning a "preparatory commission" in advance of a tax reform commission.

Therefore the Opposition is waiting intentionally and, with a view to what has gone before, is working on the assumption that the partners in the government coalition will get in each other's hair where taxes are concerned.

Roland Müller

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 March 1971)

Social Democrats look forward to 1973 elections with optimism

DIE WELT

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, the Federal Chancellor, sees a much more favourable position for his party in the 1973 general elections following the provincial assembly polls in the Rhineland Palatinate and West Berlin than four years ago.

Herr Brandt expressed this opinion at a session of the Social Democrat party committee on 29 March.

Berlin's SPD Chairman and governing mayor Klaus Schütz as well as the parliamentary party Chairman in the Mainz Landtag Jockel Fuchs told the committee of the analyses of the local election results.

Willy Brandt confirmed that it was "an unfavourable moment for the SPD" and yet the party had still managed to keep the absolute majority in Berlin.

He called the Palatinate result highly pleasing and said that it had been extremely encouraging in many parts of the state.

Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, the SPD business manager, commenting on the state of the party following the altercations between the mayor of Munich, Hans-Jochen Vogel and the Young Socialists, at his party's press office on 29 March, said that the solidarity of the Social Democrats had been confirmed.

Three lessons were to be learnt, he said:

1. If a party sometimes conducts heated discussions in the glare of publicity this need not always be viewed as a split.
2. Obviously there are likely to be basic differences of opinion between the leadership of a major national party and a group of active and involved youngsters within the party on important problems and methods.
3. The electorate is far less likely to be affected by rumours than rumourmongers believe.

(DIE WELT, 30 March 1971)

Bonn presence in Berlin favoured

Sixty-eight per cent of Berliners over the age of sixteen are in favour of the presence of Federal Republic agencies in their city. They call for further sessions of Bundestag committees in Berlin, according to a lightning survey conducted by the Allensbach public opinion research institute.

One thousand people in the divided city were asked for their opinions. Sixty per cent expressed no worries that the situation of the city would be weakened by the government's Ostpolitik.

On the other hand the remaining forty per cent are perturbed about this. In the survey 65 per cent agreed with the choice of Berlin for elections of the Federal president.

Fifty-six per cent are in favour of passes being issued for entry to East Berlin. Fifty-three per cent said that the Senate should be wary of coming to any agreement on passes without the participation of the Four Powers.

Thirty-one per cent called on the Senate to make a long-term agreement of this kind off its own bat.

In recent weeks since the reopening of telephone contacts with the east of the divided city twenty per cent of West Berliners have attempted to contact friends or relatives across the Wall.

(Telegraf, 25 March 1971)

CDU/CSU hampered in attacks on Ostpolitik

The Opposition in Bonn is having a hard time of it with its opposition to the government's Ostpolitik. *It has no* comrades in arms in other countries of the Western world.

Of course there are the occasional older politicians such as the former American Foreign Secretary Dean Acheson who share the concern of the Christian Democrat and Christian Social Unions.

But whenever governments make a statement on Ostpolitik the men who decide which road the politics of their country are to take almost always praise Bonn's East Bloc policies rather than criticising them.

This unpalatable fact was brought home to the Opposition yet again when a foreign policy statement was published by the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, William Rogers.

Rogers also came out in favour of the line being taken by Bonn with regard to the communist East. He spoke of the harmonious contacts that had existed with Bonn since the Brandt/Scheel government came to power.

While Washington is speaking in these terms of harmony the CDU/CSU cannot expect much covering fire in its attacks on Ostpolitik.

But what about London where the ruling party is conservative and therefore cannot be suspected of having any affiliations with leftism? The most recent meeting between British and Federal Republic politicians in Königswinter on the Rhine has scotched CDU/CSU hopes of any support from this direction.

The Opposition learnt there that our Ostpolitik is supported not only by Labour politicians, from whom nothing better could be expected, but is also backed by members of the governing Conservatives.

The parliamentary State Secretary in the Foreign Office, Anthony Royle, not only called Bonn's Ostpolitik "bold, imaginative and far-reaching" but also promised the government here active support, saying: "We see ourselves as your partner in this great enterprise".

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 30 March 1971)

INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

Ulbricht regime increases its 'walling-off' tactics

People living in the German Democratic Republic are not in a good mood. Political and economic discrepancies have once again become entangled in one big knot this winter.

"Social democracy" is rife everywhere, nourished by vague hopes of inter-German rapprochement, and is making life difficult for party officials.

Even party members of long standing are suddenly dreaming and speaking of democratic Socialism, or at least of more freedom of speech, less control from above and a bit more grass-roots decision-making.

Further unease is caused by the thought of Erich Honecker succeeding First Party Secretary Walter Ulbricht, regarded by many people in the GDR as a statesman of international standing.

Ulbricht's long periods of convalescence and the fact that his public appearances are gradually becoming rarer, even for important occasions, suggest that it will not be long before this change sets in.

Then the reverse of liberalisation is expected. There will be more ideological instruction, economic policy will be subject to tighter control, there will be an increased tendency to wall off the GDR from the Federal Republic and there will be a far-reaching purge in the party which is now going along at a mere trot both ideologically and functionally as the "motor of progress".

To speed up this pace somewhat, the head of the Socialist Unity Party's Leipzig branch and the city's veteran mayor Kresse were recently forced to resign their posts.

They were accused of faulty planning in the city's building programme which has cost the State immense sums of money. The university will now open two years later than was originally planned.

On top of all this comes the political anger felt toward the GDR's Russian allies whose flirtation with the Federal Republic is understood no more clearly in East Berlin than it is here.

Why, people are asking, have the Russians been describing their troops in the GDR for the past year as the "Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany" and no longer the "Group of Soviet Armed Forces Temporarily Stationed in the GDR"?

According to the Socialist Unity Party (SED), Germany no longer exists or shouldn't do anyway. The ADN news agency even had to correct itself once because of this awkward phraseology.

The Russian manner of stressing the fact that Germany is the responsibility of the four powers victorious in the Second World War is not welcomed by the GDR.

All these political irritations are accentuated for the public by new economic difficulties. The supply of cabbage will probably be ensured until May, a certain Hans Georg Müller announced.

Müller, responsible for the harvesting and distribution of fruit and vegetables in the Leipzig area, also recommended the trade to take extreme efforts so that as little as possible rotted.

Other vegetables are scarce. Even apples were in short supply this winter, not to mention oranges and other imported fruit.

Failures of this type drastically affect the mood of the population a quarter of a century after the end of the war and in view of the many unfulfilled promises to improve the standard of living.

On their way home from party meetings through unlit streets – electricity too is scarce during the winter – party members were able to ponder over the difference between theory and practice in the Socialist system of economy.

With party officials in this gloomy mood it is not surprising that there is little contact with the Federal Republic and its affluent society whose products can be seen on television broadcasts penetrating far into the GDR.

The most popular word at the moment – though not very popular with the population at large – is "walling off".

Any influence coming from this … is immediately quashed.

Even official contacts are kept … a minimum. Horst Sölle, Mini… Foreign Trade, spared only ten … of his time for State Secretary Karsten Rohwedder of the Feder… blic's Ministry of Economic Affair… he attended the Leipzig Fair.

And Sölle knew that Rohwed… been given worse treatment tha… people coming to the Fair tho… immediately assured him that it … been a mistake.

Rohwedder had had to wai… minutes for the return of his paper… Marienborn border check-point … filling in the usual customs de… and changing the compulsory … Deutschmarks into GDR Marks.

He had not been given prior … any meeting with Sölle. It w… during his talk with Herr Behre… GDR contact-man for inter… trade, that he learnt that the … occupied Horst Sölle had been … find ten minutes for him and was … for him in the Astoria Hotel.

The GDR is otherwise alway… takingly accurate on questions of … col. That means that the discrim… treatment of invited guests … deliberate.

It is part of an exhibited … towards the Federal Republic. Jo… from this country are now ignor… they want interviews. Previously, … the height of the cold war, … relatively easy to gain an intervie… man like Foriegn Trade Minister …

Willy Brandt's "embracing tact… be as much use to you as Dulles' … policy, an East Berlin spokesman … while explaining his government… ing-off tactics.

But it is causing the SED more … than the Cold War did, both p… and ideologically. The party is i… difficulty in adjusting to the new … and has therefore been thrown on … defensive.

Fritz Ullrich …

(Frankfurter Allgemeine … für Deutschland, 26 Ma…)

Brezhnev

Continued from page 2

warnings against procrastination in respect of its ratification.

Brezhnev's comments on the future status of Berlin do not, admittedly, contain anything new but they are so moderate in tone as to make it appear likely that the Soviet Union would like to reach a compromise acceptable to all concerned in the Four-Power talks.

The entire tenor of Brezhnev's speech gives reason to hope for a continuation of the thaw in East-West relations. In an atmosphere of this kind a snowman left over from the freeze will be out of place.

So it is that no politician wanting to gain or retain responsible office in this country can afford to retreat to views held prior to the treaty between Bonn and Moscow.

Immanuel Birnbaum

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 31 March 1971)

Klaus Höpcke – an advocate of isolationism

Wherever divergences from the party line are to be announced and limitations are to be imposed, Klaus Höpcke, editor of the Socialist Unity Party's *Neues Deutschland* in East Berlin, pushes his way to the forefront.

He has come to reveal himself as a narrow-minded specialist in ideological affairs and can be described as a simon-pure dogmatist.

His victims are legion. His coldbloodedness and ideological compliancy make Communist culture experts such as Abusch or Kurella appear as the writers of literary idylls. He would have made a man like Johannes R. Becher blush.

Höpcke had already done his homework when the cultural Ice Age still prevailing today set in at the meeting of the Socialist Unity Party in December 1965.

The articles attacking the inconvenient, though nonetheless Socialist song-writer Wolf Biermann came from his pen. It was Höpcke who made Biermann's life difficult, denouncing him to the "red bureaucratic elephants" and making him out to be an exponent of Nietzsche's *Übermensch* ideology.

"Herr Biermann refuses therefore to fulfil the fine and high social function of the writer in our Republic and depict the construction of the new just social order," Höpcke scorned. "Biermann's scepticism prevents him from understanding the humanity of our State."

Dogmatists in East Berlin blame Biermann for what they are unable to achieve: "He destroys connections with the people and connections with the party."

The popular satirical singer based in East Berlin's Chausseestrasse was to be isolated. While the number of his friends increased, Höpcke asserted that more and more people were turning away from him.

His secret wishes did not remain all that secret He expressed them in threats veiled as questions: "Do people sit as securely in the shelter of scepticism as Biermann believes? "

Wolf Biermann answered fearlessly: "I am the individual, the collective has isolated itself from me." Höpcke eagerly helped to build the cage that holds Biermann captive today.

These articles were a warm-up towards the "walling-off" ideology that is now prevalent. Höpcke is one of the pacemakers of the walling-off process, both in domestic and foreign policy. It was only logical that he should be given the job of writing the article "The walling-off of culture" that appeared in *Neues Deutschland*.

Höpcke, born in 1933, appeared at first to be embarking on a university career. He worked at the department of journalistic theory and practice in the faculty of journalism at Leipzig and taught domestic and foreign policy as portrayed by the press.

But he was obviously needed more urgently in the party apparatus. He earned his ideological spurs between 1962 and 1964 as first secretary of the Leipzig area branch of the Free German Youth under the supervision of Stalinist Paul Fröhlich, qualifying him for a place on the party bible *Neues Deutschland*. Höpcke bases his views on a peculiar Socialist culture that is becoming more and more clearly pronounced: "Every step forward on the way to Socialist culture is at the same time a step away from the Socialist subculture."

If this dialectic process is not adhered to, he claims, there can be no effective step toward the culture of Socialism.

Walling-off thus becomes the watchword of all progress and everything is divided neatly into black and white. Before elements of non-Socialist culture are taken up, they are subjected to the acid test of the walling-off process. The walling-off formula is of course applied to all traditions and only those elements passed by the censor's stamp can safely be adopted.

Nobody who has followed the history of German division will deny that there has been a process of estrangement between the two States in Germany. This is not just a surmise from the evidence available, but a fact. Trends in art and literature indicate that further estrangement is more likely than rapprochement.

But in view of the active policy of detente adopted by the Socialist–liberal Coalition in Bonn, the conservative elite ruling the German Democratic Republic obviously do not find that the gap between East and West is great enough.

Höpcke does not want to confirm or recognise the present state of estrangement but plans to deepen divisions. He attacks the toleration of "non-ideological zones" where opponents could easily intervene with their own ideology. He attacks the convergency theory, …onism and the free exchange of … which he puts into inverted comma…

He betrays a hidden fear of all … tual discussion as this would op… way to a surrender of Socialist ide… confidence in the power of conv… the Socialism practised in the GD… minimal.

Even Jean-Paul Sartre's theory of … disarmament of culture, published … ago in the GDR, has been de… erroneous. Klaus Höpcke proclai… armament of culture, primarily by … ing the class struggle.

Höpcke claims that the culture … working classes, all human cultur… not tolerate peaceful coexistence w… imperialist sub-culture and destruc… culture, not to mention rapproche… with this sub-culture.

Humanity does not need th… armament of culture if it is to flour… adds. What humanity does urgently … is a basic and far-reaching walling… culture from its opposite.

This is the way that Klaus Hö… *Neues Deutschland's* producer of … anches, speaks in the name of the … of humanity.

But he doesn't speak for human… attacks are theatrical and his arg… reveal his lack of underst…

The policy of detente support… desired by the Soviet Union … closer to Sartre's demand for … mament of culture which Höpcke … praised in a speech he gave in Mosco… the GDR therefore the text of the … that was reprinted by the literary … *Sinn und Form* is now suspect.

Heinz Kl…

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEM… SONNTAGSBLATT, 28 March …)



PUBLISHING

Plans to launch news weekly to compete with *Der Spiegel*

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Two announcements of staff changes at the top of large publishing concerns in Hamburg have given some substance to the belief that publishers in the city are eagerly experimenting behind a thick veil of secrecy on new publications to attract readers.

Wolf Schneider of Gruner + Jahr and responsible for *Stern*, the illustrated magazine, is to join the Axel Springer organisation later this year to draw up plans for a new publication and to get it off the ground.

Not long before, the announcement was made that Karlheinz Hagen had suddenly left Springer where he, once responsible for *Jasmin* and *Eltern*, and Will Tremper, formerly deputy editor of *Jasmin*, were reported to be toying with the idea of a political weekly that was expected to appear for the first time in 1972.

Pooling the information and rumours of the past few months, it can be said with some degree of certainty that three new publications are in preparation for this country's readers.

All can be described as anti-*Spiegel* and are intended to attract the type of reader who takes this news weekly.

As well as at the Springer concern, where the decrease in sales of *Bild* and *Bild am Sonntag*, especially during the past year, are causing a few headaches, newspaper-promoters are busily at work at the Bauer-Verlag.

A planning team around Jürgen Köpcke, the editor-in-chief of *Praline*, is already experimenting with a trial copy of a publication to be called *Woche Aktuell*. People are already mocking that this will appear less as a political weekly than a type of super-*Praline*.

This magazine should be appearing for the first time this summer with an initial circulation of 600,000 copies and costing 85 Pfennigs.

The most spectacular team working on a new publication is made up of Richard Gruner, who has been freed of publishing work and is now living in Liechtenstein, and Claus Jacobi, former editor-in-chief of *Spiegel*and, until February of this year, editor-in-chief of Springer's *Welt am Sonntag*.

Speculation about the activities of this two-man group first became rife at the beginning of the year when Jacobi said that he was interested in "other work".

The speculation has now become a certainty, especially as there should hardly be any financial obstacles. Gruner has sold his 25-per-cent share in *Spiegel* for about forty million Marks and his 39.5 per cent share in Gruner + Jahr for an estimated 140 million Marks.

He should therefore be able to put up the money necessary to tide the new magazine over the initial costly period. Jacobi estimated that under sixty million Marks are needed for this and there has already been talk about possible capital investments by powerful industrial groups.

Reports that Gruner's and Jacobi's magazine will start appearing at the beginning of next year at the same price and in the same format as the *Spiegel* have not been denied. Its title is being kept secret but most of its editorial staff has already been approached.

Jacobi recently announced the journalistic programme of the new magazine. Special attention would be paid to subjects that had been "criminally neglected" by the *Spiegel*. *Spiegel*-connoisseur Jacobi is thinking mainly of sport, travel and "the modern woman".

The new magazine should offer more than the *Spiegel* but will adopt the weekly's objective style of reporting political, cultural and economic effairs. Jacobi hopes to attract a considerable number of *Spiegel* readers as otherwise and Anti-*Spiegel* would have little chance of survival.

The publishers of *Der Spiegel* have reacted quite casually, outwardly at least, to the threat offered by other publishers to take a slice of the profits currently enjoyed by *Spiegel* that has scarcely had any competetion since it was set up.

In an interview with the *Stuttgarter Zeitung* Hans-Detlef Becker of the Spiegel Verlag described as pure nonsense reports that a mobilisation plan had been drawn up to prevent any loss of readership or staff and that as a start fourteen senior members of the staff had been bound to the magazine with lucrative five-year contracts. "As usual, a number of contracts were extended at the end of the year," Becker said.

Becker doubts that a potential rival ("The competition isn't even there yet.") will be able to threaten the *Spiegel* by moving in on its market. "We are," he said with irony, "a news magazine with critical, up-to-the-minute journalism. We do not help people with their housekeeping or in cooking plum pudding."

Becker is full of confidence concerning the economic future of his magazine. He dismissed prophecies of doom in a recent editorial: "The *Spiegel* is not losing circulation figures. The average number of copies printed has increased every year since it was started and rose 2.3 per cent in 1970."

Wolfgang Feucht

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 27 March 1971)

Death of *Der Monat*

Monat for a long time this country's leading literary and political periodical, has published its last edition. The public obviously no longer wants literature, politics and culture to be presented in the way *Monat* did it.

Circulation figures declined from their peak of over 40,000 to considerably less then 10,000.

Gerd Bucerius, the controlling publisher with a 76-per-cent share, said that the periodical was some 250,000 Marks in the red last year.

People acquainted with the situation claim that he was having to pay six Marks towards every copy of the magazine that sold at three.

But why has *Monat* failed in recent years? Editor Klaus Harpprecht is blamed. He certainly did not always operate skilfully and often sacrificed content to form, especially in his own articles.

It must be said of course that it is never the journalist alone who is at fault when a newspaper or magazine closes but the publisher who has picked the journalist.

But in the case of *Monat* staff reasons played no more than a subordinate role. *Monat* was, in it's good days, a product of the fifties and the ideology of that era.

We are now in the seventies.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 14 March 1971)

European Economic Community dominates discussions at Königswinter

It could not have been the ferry, resplendent with Union Jack, as it crossed to Königswinter from the Bonn side of the Rhine because the river was calm.

It could not have been the wine because the wine is good and the weather is still too cold to open a whole cask.

Whatever the reason parliamentarians, politicians, professors and journalists from the Federal Republic and Great Britain at the traditional Königswinter conference felt a curious sensation at the pit of their stomach during discussions, a strange mixture of relaxation and insecurity.

Denis Healey, Minister of Defence in Harold Wilson's government and now Labour's Shadow Foreign Minister, tried to express this feeling in words when he said that people had come out of their trenches and were now groping through unsignposted territory.

He conjured up this picture for East-West relations, one of the main subjects dealt with at the conference, but there was a similar atmosphere present in the other groups attending, irrespective of whether they were discussing the chestnut of Britain and the Common Market, the position of Europe in the world or the conflict of values in an industrial society.

During the discussions, prepared thoroughly by participants from the Federal Republic and conducted with a large amount of humour by British delegates, there was talk of young men who no longer see any sense in conscription, of the vital problems facing Europe, though no one could actually define what these were, and the scepticism concerning quantitative economic growth, though no one was willing to give it up.

Britain and Europe was the central theme and the most topical. It has been on the Königswinter agenda for twenty years, the first negotiations between Britain and the Common Market began ten years ago and the current negotiations in Brussels are once again nearing a critical point – Will Britain and other applicants enter the Common Market or will talks break down once again?

If negotiations do break down it will probably be for the last time. Many British people are saying if they do not succeed in entering now, they never will.

Britain has certainly come closer to the Continent but the nearer it has come, the more faults each side has found with the other. Shirley Williams, the Labour Member of Parliament, asked whether the Common Market appeared less attractively than it once did and, if so, why.

Her Labour colleague Richard Crossman, never a supporter of entry, defined the Common Market agricultural policy as pure madness. Delegates from the Federal Republic did not contradict him.

They did however point out that public opinion polls showed that support for British entry had sunk from sixty per cent to 22 and their unease about the Rolls-Royce bankruptcy, the postal strike and the role of the trade unions in Britain could be felt beneath the surface.

Then, despite everything, the Europeans pulled themselves together, estimated the terrible consequences of another breakdown of negotiations and then turned to practical questions – the British contribution to the Community Budget, Caribbean sugar, New Zealand butter and, as a new problem raised by France, the future of sterling.

These problems are all closely interconnected. Britain's chances of entry seem to be decreasing every day. It seems to be a case of getting not the proverbial camel, but a lion, the British lion, through the eye of a needle.

It becomes clearer and clearer that the camels have already passed through they eye of the Common Market needle, with feet firmly on the Treaties of Rome, in their heart a new feeling of European patriotism and in their mind a naive astonishment that the British do not jump at the chance of paying twice the price for butter and adopting Common Market agricultural policy which was planned on the wrong foundations with the result that it is now costing lives on the streets of Brussels.

Clear-sighted Continentals predict revolutionary changes in Common Market agricultural policy. A group of experts of the Paris Atlantic Institute has published a study on the future of European agriculture which recommends that some move should be made toward the British system of deficiency payments.

But the position on the Common Market front in Brussels remains static. Britain must accept the Common Market's agricultural policy. Perhaps it can be changed later when Britain is in the Community. The British are therefore left with the choice of jumping in at the deep end or staying outside.

This question of principle is overshadowed by the tactical problem of how forceful Britain should be. The British are currently pressing their application to join. State Secretary Royle of the Foreign Office wants important progress to be made in May and the parliamentarians want to report progress to their party congresses this autumn.

But old Europeans such as the Christian Democrat Kurt Birrenbach warn that anyone who pushes France is asking for trouble.

Social Democrat Hans Apel adds that it takes time "to indicate one's firm desire to one's partner".

The motives of the French remained obscure, he said. But one thing was plain – if Chancellor Willy Brandt were now to intervene forcefully, British entry should succeed.

Rold Breitenstein

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 March 1971)

■ CINEMA

Rudolf Thome's latest film fails to live up to his standards

Rudolf Thome, 32, has made three films so far; *Detektive* in 1968, *Rote Sonne* in 1969, which he is now putting out through his own distribution company, and his latest, *Supergirl*, shown recently on television and which he also intends to distribute to the cinemas.

In *Detektive* two young men plan to become rich as quickly as possible by setting up as private detectives. They work together and against each other and constantly come a cropper owing to events that are faster than they are. But they turn out lucky in the end.

In *Rote Sonne* Peggy and her three girl friends bump off all the men they meet. Thomas turns up and spoils their plans. Peggy falls in love with him and their only way out is a lovers' death pact.

In *Supergirl* a mysterious woman from a far off planet comes to Earth to warn us of a pending attack from outer space. No one believes her and in the end she disappears.

What these three plots have in common is that they are stories of where something doesn't function, projects go wrong. Women, love, egoism, and prejudices come between. They are three ideal story lines for the cinema.

Rudolf Thome comes from a circle of young film enthusiasts in Munich. Needless to say he enthuses about American cinema and he has written hundreds of film critiques.

This background has contributed to his films, each aspect in its own different way. There is a lot of the atmosphere of Schwabing (Munich's Bohemian quarter), a lot of feeling for life, each film begins with the Munich fetish, a man behind the wheel of a car. There is the perfectly quoted and imitated newly established glamour of the big cinema and an assurance in the choice of means, almost mathematically precise and with noticeable calculation in every scene.

Thome's characters seem to come straight from Schwabing bars. They are indolent, insolent, always in search of money, happiness and love and perhaps for this reason remain for the most part alone. They all muddle along and being with other people is a danger that can be deadly.

They are not immoral but amoral. Thome presents them all equally devoid of values. This is often mistaken as a friendly invitation for people to identify themselves with these characters but is rather a call to criticise them and criticise oneself in them.

The egoism, the common lack of consideration and brutality of these aggressive, gangling types are quotations of their examples in American Western and crime series and at the same time properties of highly up-to-date authenticity.

While the men are somewhat hidebound with their jobs and with their minds fixed on some far off aim, always hesitant and always ready to talk things over, the firls in Thome's films are always soft and beautiful (among the most beautiful in German films) but slick, cool and surprisingly active.

They determine the course of action in the films with the calmness and mechanical reactions of a sleepwalker, they plan, act, choose their lovers and kill. Thome said: "Women determine everything that is done."

The basic characteristic of these types, as of the films' themselves, is understatement. This is another indication of Rudolf Thome's admiration for American cinema. But it is almost certainly also an expression of his sensitiveness and that of the people who work alongside him.

Max Zihlmann's dialogue for example.



Iris Berben and Marguard Bohn in *Supergirl* by Rudolf Thome (Pho[to:

He has written all Thome's scripts and they have been slightly absurd, incredible, totally insane, consciously pithy; for instance:

"I would marry him. It's not every day you find someone who will shoot at you."

"We kill people ... They deserve it, after all."

Thome calls these "gestische Dialoge." Their actual content is less important than the information they impart about the characters. This is the way they act. A hitchhiker speaks with the man who gave him a lift as if it were his chauffeur.

A girl goes shopping, spends a fortune and takes it is a matter of course that the man who has just picked her up should do the paying.

These unusual attitudes are attendant in individual actions as well. One character goes for a walk carrying a Winchester as if it were walking-stick. A girl shoots a man with the same gesture as if she were giving him a light.

Scenes such as this look mor[e] ... sional in the cinema even though ... simply observed more exactly. ... same they have an unusual d... imitation, an admirable realism ...

This impression is backed up ... décor with rooms like those of G... films in the early sixties. Rather ... light, and full of effective colour ...

The characters in his setting ... on a two-dimensional look ... posters. On the other hand back... of this kind and the subtly ... camera highlight every detail. G... attitudes, a sentence, a laugh, a ... suddenly highly important and ... come an event in their own right.

In Thome's films less attention ... to the storyline than to ... attitudes and other aspects of this ... which provide visual, visible, ps[ycholo]gical correlatives. Characters of this ... are considered to be plausib[le] ... realistic, but at the same time ...

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thrust into the irreality of the imaginary cinema world. We are made to feel insecure by a remarkably fluctuating, ambivalent atmosphere and yet we find every scene clear and comprehensible.

In *Supergirl* this is not quite so well done unfortunately. A scene such as that with the giant film posters for *The Big Country* and *The Arrangement* emphasises the claims to the big movie. Munich, Zürich, Madrid und Paris, a Hollywood film team, a lot of jetset glamour and mere lineal fixed types.

And so everything remains routined and of superficial value, everything is too flat and too diffuse, the actors are uncontrolled, the soundtrack is botched.

Perhaps the television companies will have to develop improved patterns of cooperation with young film directors. It would be a pity if people involved in cooperation of this kind such as Rudolf Thome became run-of-the-mill.

Wolf Donner
(DIE ZEIT, 19 March 1971)

Robert van Ackeren's new film challenges Warhol factory

Cine Circus is the name of a production team of independent film-makers based in West Berlin. *Blondie's Number One* was filmed with and for the *Cine Circus* by Robert van Ackeren, 25. This is a matter-of-fact, cool documentary with an underground flavour which is likely to receive a good deal of attention in this country.

Robert van Ackeren is best remembered as the cameraman of Roland Klick's Western *Deadlock*. He is likely to add to his reputation with this film since it stands comparison with the products of Andy Warhol's "Factory" in New York.

Blondie's Number One could be considered the German answer to *Flesh* and *Trash*. But Robert van Ackeren has not time for comparisons of this kind.

The striking success of the films *Flesh* and *Trash* comes without question from two facts. Firstly the fact that in the Federal Republic such "cultivated" underground products had not to date seen the light of a projector and certainly had not been dubbed *besonders wertvoll* (highly recommended). Secondly there is the fact that both films placed under a magnifying glass modes of behaviour and spheres of life that fascinated even the more hard-boiled of our contemporaries and fascinated them so much that they did not even bother to debate the technical shortcomings.

Blondie's Number One depicts young people, their unconventional, unromantic (?), unpretentious ideas of "existence". They are young people from this country in which we live. The characters are a couple of youngsters in Berlin — although the geography is not important and the location could easily be exchanged — who are simply there for a few days waiting for something to happen, waiting for some kind of opportunity to present itself.

The film asks questions, wakes up the audience and creates involvement with its documentary value.

All "types" that Robert van Ackeren brings in front of his brilliantly matter-of-fact colour camera "are what they are. They are not acting but showing themselves off." The colour camera enables him to produce uncommonly beautiful, carefully composed pictures.

All that is invented about his film is the thread of action running through it. The girl, Gabi Larifari (the name means 'nonsense') is looking for a husb... husband. She needs one so that ... stay in the country. She is a forei[gner] ... her residence permit is running out ... helped in her search by some ... have nothing better to do and ... make themselves a bit of dough.

The days are passed in playing ... loving. A few marriage candidates ... appearance but are rejected as ... There is an intermezzo ... schoolboy. There is a still-life ... living-room-kitchen, hygiene ... bathtub and a meeting with a ... rockers.

The group is and exists as a ... three. There seem to be long ... possibilities for more sensible ... amid the sweet boredom of it all. ... sadness, lassitude and loyalty. Th... puzzle of reality, that reality ... seem so horrifically unreal to ... bourgeois people.

Despite the title *Blondie's Numb[er One]* it is not Robert van Ackeren's first ... has already made six, of whi[ch the] longest ran for 210 minutes.

Last year in his home town of A... dam he met a girl who provided ... her first piece of material for ... noted down in a quarto exercise ... Van Ackeren immediately shelved ... other plans and film work. The ... this script was a flaxen-haired ... called herself Blondie, hence *Blo[ndie's] Number One.*

Peter W. Engel...
(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 March ...)



Work on the production of van Ack[eren's] *Blondie's Number One* (Photo: CS...)

OPERA

Anja Silja in Cherubini's *Medea*

In 1797, not long after the French Revolution, Luigi Cherubini, who had ... Lully a century previously taken out ... citizenship wrote his *Medea* in ...

This great tragic opera deals with the ... of Medea who helped Jason win the Golden Fleece in distant Colchis, was ... abandoned by him along with her two children and killed Creusa and her own children in Corinth on the day Jason remarried.

F.B. Hoffmann wrote the three-act and perfectly balanced libretto based on Euripides' tragedy. Cherubini's music is full of vehement passion. The arias and chorus scenes characterise the two opposing worlds, especially in the demanding title role. It was Maria Callas who rescued this opera from oblivion years ago.

In the current Frankfurt production Anja Silja exudes extraordinary fascination as Medea. She is a dramatic singer and a dramatic actress. She puts across well her supplications, pain and hate, her magical talents, scorning triumph and obstinate will.

She is a strict, purposeful Medea who breathes cold, consuming fire and becomes a wild barbarian avenger. Her singing is dominated by daemonic force.

The opera's dramatic action does not really begin until Medea appears. She brusquely interrupts the dignified and joyous wedding ceremonies and solemn sacrifices.

June Card depicts the fearful concern and premonition felt by Creusa. Ladislav Konya shows Creon's growing anger and William Cochran Jason's growing unease.

Despite all the rhythmic sharpness of his flexibile tempi Christoph von Dohnányi carefully stresses the balance of the musical forms and brings out the subtlety.

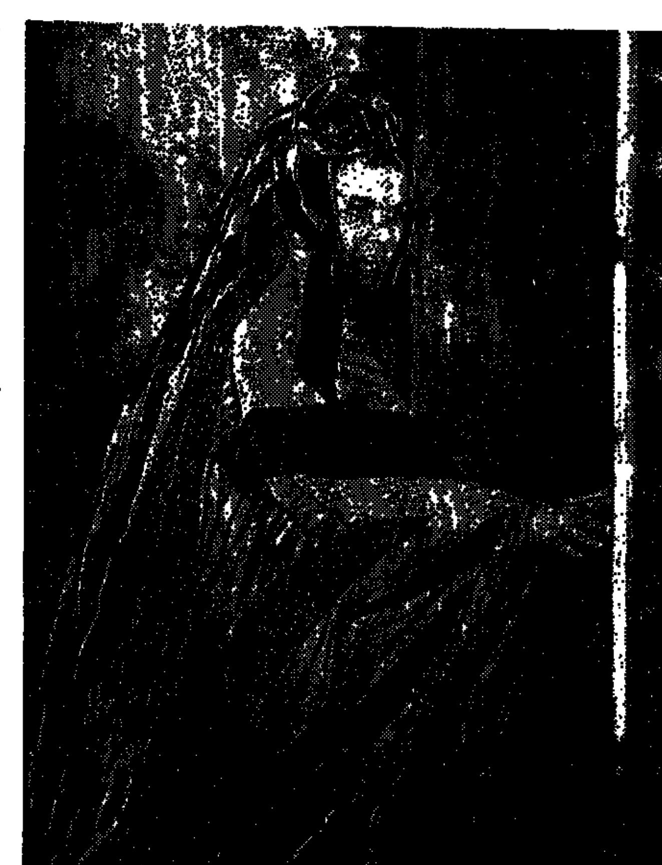
A lighter treatment of the violins would have been desirable to make the musical form more precise. Dohnányi increases the tension but sometimes dampens the opera's picturesque quality.

Young British director John Cox effectively arranged the choral scenes. But even more convincing was the successful direction of the soloists in the spacious sets of Nicholas Georgiadis whose colourful costumes with long trains and cloaks produce a decorative effect very close to that of a "fancy-dress" opera, probably in the fear that the music might not have been solid enough.

The two opposing worlds contrast symbolically. There is Attic Corinth with the cliffs in the foreground and the dismal final scene and the mighty buildings of the world that Creon selfconfidently believes he rules.

The production is a perfect whole, especially musically. This is due above all to Anja Silja's great performance and Christoph von Dohnányi's concentrated interpretation. The final rapturous applause was meant for them more than anyone else.

G. A. Trumpff
(WELT, 22 March 1971)



Anja Silja as Medea at the Frankfurt Opera (Photo: Günter Englert)

John Cranko stages *Merry Widow* in Stuttgart

John Cranko, the most successful choreographer in Europe, has now produced the most successful, most splendid operetta from this genre's golden age — Franz Lehar's *Merry Widow*.

It is the first time that Cranko has produced an operetta but he has had experience in the musical field with his chamber music experiments and the premiere of Benjamin Britten's *Midsummer Night's Dream*.

What is even more important is that Cranko, head of the Stuttgart ballet, worked on *The Taming of the Shrew* and introduced to the genre new entertaining factors.

The production of *The Merry Widow* must therefore be understood as an attempt to dam the increasing flood of musicals and support the threadbare genre of the operetta.

But that also means that the Stuttgart production of the work could hardly be anything like Maurice Béjart's production in Brussels where a decadent salon atmosphere clashed with historical political material.

Cranko obviously wanted to identify himself with the work and its dramatic substance and free the operetta from the ballast it has accumulated through the ages.

The production and choreography of his *Merry Widow* were therefore streamlined. The work was pieced together so that the joins did not show.

Revue-type scenes followed one after another and the protagonists who could otherwise do or not do what suited their comic skill were given spectacular, choreographically trimmed passages.

At first a few parodistic elements shone through. But Cranko was obviously only flirting with parody and this element finally fitted perfectly into the operetta, freshening up the production. The result was a new, sweet kitsch as the crowning grace of a show operetta.

To describe the scenery as opulent would be to understate the issue. In the attempt to save operetta Jürgen Rose stands side by side with John Cranko. Their motto is that a theatre in the Federal Republic can not only equal the quality of a television show but can even outdo it effortlessly in questions of style.

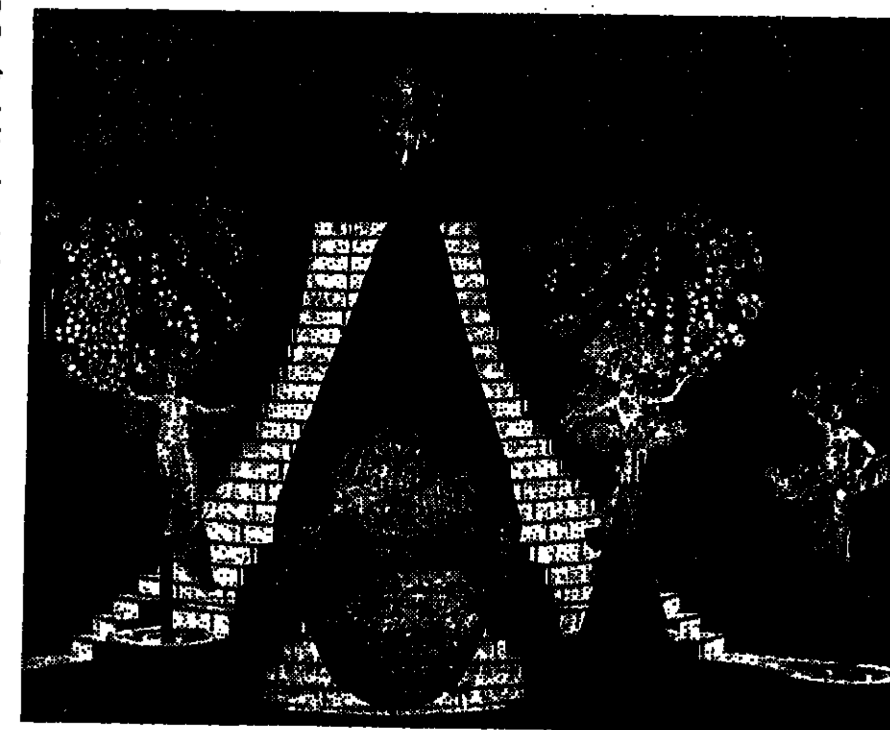
Yards and yards of *art nouveau* style backcloths pass by, to be relieved by gently intertwining Disney-style woods. Flower arrangements and pleasure gardens can be seen along with chandeliers and lines of lanterns. A staircase of neon lights appears specially for a type of *Folies Bergère* arrangement with sequined costumes and ostrich feathers.

This feast for the eyes defies description. The restraint in presenting this type of naive art which the producers have obviously taken care to adopt contributes to this effect.

It overcomes their anxiety in face of the sort of operetta hysteria that is played and sung here at the top of the performers' voices.

Cranko's position here is that of a choreographer. A choreographer aims to entertain and provide an exuberant spectacle. In other words, Cranko is interested in operetta as it gives him a chance to recaptivate an audience.

Jens Wendland
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 21 March 1971)



A scene from John Cranko's *Merry Widow* in Stuttgart (Photo: Werner Schloske)

Porgy and Bess in Munich

There is really only one American opera of any importance — George Gershwin's *Porgy and Bess*. It benefits from being a popular opera that combines spiritualist elements, jazz (though not true jazz), Broadway and *verismo* and Puccini.

The idea that it could be a musical has so far only occurred to misled programme compilers and producers wanting to enlarge their repertoire in this field.

The opera had its premiere in Boston in 1935. There have already been productions of it in this country in English. A purely negro ensemble performed it in 1955 at Munich's Deutsches Theater for instance.

An all-white ensemble has performed it in German — this occured recently in Gelsenkirchen — and a mixed ensemble also gave a German rendition in Berlin in 1969.

But the Deutsches Theater in Munich is now trying something new. A coloured ensemble is to sing the opera in German using the translation of Horst Seeger and Götz Friedrich.

This was the translation used in Berlin and, as far as could be heard, it was a good one, though of course it was unable to solve the problem of Negro slang by using vulgar expressions. The thick accent of most of the performers adds a certain charm.

It could be said that a singer and actor like George Goodman would find it easy to focus all the attention upon himself in the role of Porgy. But that would be to belittle his merits, especially his full, balanced voice.

Colette Warren as Bess often equalled his performance, though sometimes she was too high or too harsh. She can hardly be identified as a coloured person and perhaps for this reason she was the only performer in the opera not to appear genuine.

Bennie Jean Gillette as Serena and Elzar Levister as Clara ("Summertime") were excellent. Joel Thomas as Crown and Eugene Edwards as Sporting Life were disappointing. Producer Irving Barnes gave faithful treatment to Fisher Jake. And Kosto Kilroy was well cast as Frazier.

The orchestra was too weak and too unbalanced, however good the individual musicians were. It and conductor Hermann Emmerling did not contribute much to the success of the production.

Important elements were simply drowned by the music and "I love you, Porgy," was turned into a plain fox-trot. Applause was modest.

Karl Robert Brachtel
(Münchner Merkur, 18 March 1971)



■ EDUCATION

Foreign worker's children must be provided with schooling

Mario stands behind the bar of the *Dorfschmiede*, an Italian restaurant in Frankfurt, and washes dirty glasses. Mario, the son of Italians working in this country, is twelve years old, but he does not attend school.

Three times a week children of foreign workers go to the Kriftel "Lernstube" where they spend two hours working and playing. The Lernstube is the brainchild of two housewives, a community welfare assistant and a social worker.

Father Don Piero Guerra and two or three helpers teach almost one hundred foreign children in their own language in an old villa at number 5 Dillgasse in Frankfurt.

The children range from six months to fourteen years of age. There are no places for them in day nurseries or local schools.

Thirteen-year-old Maria did not turn up at her school in Hamburg for four days and her teacher became worried. She visited Maria's mother, a Greek, and found that the girl had been playing truant. Because of her poor German the girl had been included in the second grade of an elementary school.

More than two million foreign workers are now living in the Federal Republic. Many are fetching their families to join them. Already 500,000 foreign children are here.

These children form a reservoir for the casual labour force of the future. Though they, like local children, are required to attend school, the education authorities estimate that only half do. The others remain illiterate. And those who do go to school find it difficult to follow lessons taught in German.

Industry in this country needs foreign workers. At present there are more than 800,000 vacancies. In large firms like AEG Telefunken foreigners already make up twenty per cent of the labour force.

Foreign workers mainly do those jobs which the local population is loath to do. Ninety-four per cent of dustmen in Munich are foreign workers.

More and more Turks, Greeks, Italians and Spaniards are being fetched to the Federal Republic without any thought being paid to factors other than their place of work. Their housing situation is disastrous and it is almost impossible for them to gain further training in their job.

Courts are still arguing about whether foreign workers are "sections of the population". To put it into everyday terms, they are arguing about whether bar-owners in Augsburg have the right to hang signs banning foreigners on their doors or not. But it is the children who suffer most.

About a quarter of a million of them are growing up illiterate. The older children take care of their younger brothers and sisters as both parents work.

There are not enough day nurseries and few firms have set up their own kindergartens. When the *Missioni Cattoliche Italiane in Germania e Scandinavia* met in Stuttgart a list of its amenities for foreign workers in this country was read out. In 1969 there were 35 cinemas and 23 bars at the 52 mission centres but only four children's nurseries.

Some children are sent to work at the age of ten. This is against the law but Ernst Klee of the Caritas organisation states, "I know of at least twenty cases of child labour in and around Frankfurt." The children work at low rates of pay in bars or help out as cleaners or loaders.

Many foreign parents adopt a passive attitude or have given up traipsing from one authority to another to see whether there is a place for their children at local schools.

The law prescribes that where there are at least fifteen children of one nationality introductory German classes and special lessons must be arranged. But there is nobody to seize the initiative and there is a shortage of suitable teachers who can speak these language as well as a shortage of space at the schools.

The result is that Spanish, Greek, Turkish and Italian children in the Federal Republic do not learn to read German or write their own language.

Councillor Else Görgl of Kassel wrote in her memorandum *School for the Children of Foreign Workers:* The schools for the 400,000 foreign children in the Federal Republic that we must open are not charity but our duty. If this is not done a complaint can be made to the European Court of Justice as every child has the right of education."

Foreign children who do visit local schools also have grounds for demanding the fulfilment of their right to education. At the annual congress of the Caritas Association in 1970 welfare workers reported that only twenty to thirty per cent of foreign children in the Federal Republic reach the standard aimed for by a normal school education.

Gisela, Michael, Angelo and Izzet may all sit together in the same class and listen to the same lessons. But while Gisela understands German, Angelo does not and falls behind.



Foreign workers' children find it difficult to follow lessons in the German la… which is so difficult and complicated for them. Schools are being opened to a… (Photo: …

But that is only one of the problems facing foreign children in German schools. Members of the Frankfurt Seminar for the Sociology of Education conducted a survey which found that the malaise of certain parts of the education system in this country particularly affected foreign children.

Classes were too large, they were forced to do homework, there was a shortage of teachers for them, the teaching had little relevance to the practical working world and there was too little specific teaching and working material.

Professor Eberhard Gross came to a similar conclusion in his study entitled "The children of foreign workers at German schools." These foreign children were, he found, underprivileged in the educational field too.

There are great discrepancies between estimated talent and the actual school performance. On average the children of foreign workers are more than a year behind local children.

Only 15.7 per cent of the children interviewed had been offered help in learning to speak German. Professor Gross states, "Learning depends on the chance personal commitment of the individual teacher."

Above all, Professor Gross criticised the antiquated attitudes of schools, more in keeping with the era of the bourgeois national state, and the hierarchical structure of elementary, secondary and high school.

An educational system of this type is considered to be permanent and static and generations are simply fitted into this scheme as they grow up.

Increasing industrialisation and the falling of barriers between the European peoples demand an urgent transition to a less rigid, educational system in this country.

Professor Gross of Giessen says, "The main sufferers of this ideological rigidity are the foreign children who need our educational help in their double capacity as children and as our guests."

Many authorities wash their hands of the whole issue. Dr. Becher of the Episcopal Bureau in Bonn stated, "The educational question is one of the problems that cannot be solved. Things are made even more difficult by the fact that each Federal state has independence in educational matters."

But the Evangelical Academy in Arnoldshain has a special working group to investigate educational questions affecting the children of foreign workers. This group opposes the idea of setting up schools or classes for just one national group with the result that Spanish children are taught in Spanish and Yugoslavs in Serbo-Croat. This would only lessen the children's chances of … education.

The group says that a sub-prole… a caste of servants must not be all… arise as the result of an edu… system that is obviously wrong. … must be for local children and … children to attend the same scho… classes. Transition classes and … lessons to teach German must … be set up.

All over the world there ar… national schools for the child… diplomats and these have a good … tion. Schools of this type could … set up in large industrial areas where … is a particularly large number of … workers.

But most school authorities ar… interested in any steps that are … future developments, especially wh… children of foreign workers ar… cerned.

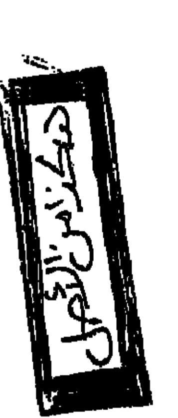
In the regulations for the educat… children of foreign workers that … valid in he Federal state of Hes… stated that the children have no … free education or learning materia…

The government points to a … dubious survey in which seventy … of the foreign workers describ… position in the Federal Repub… "good" or "very good".

Government spokesman Conrad Ah… admits that foreign workers get a … as far as the provision of newspa… periodicals in concerned.

But during this question time … the Bundestag in the middle of … November not a word was said abo… situation facing foreign childr… schools here. *Karin Stu…*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 March …)



Youth magazin…

There are ever 800 various publica… for young people in this co… However newspaper kiosks only … three of these, the three with the … gest circulations and the most … public appeal.

Among the 800 magazines the… 120 supra-regional publications for … people that have a total circulati… about twelve million copies.

The majority of all youth magazi… written by school boys and girls exp… for school boys and school girls. … few exceptions the vast majority of … youth magazines have financial diff… ties and oly survive with subsidies … official sources. Furthermore bus… people take advertising space to help … paper along.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 February 1…)

PARAPSYCHOLOGY

Freiburg professor researches supernatural happenings

…urveys have shown that one person in two in this country believes in second …t but only one in five will accept …orts of ghosts, hauntings or other …natural happenings.

…ut credible reports of odd events are …ys cropping up. In recent years some … these events even hit the headlines in …wspapers here.

…n 1965 pots and pans fell from shelves … a Bremen warehouse. No plausible …son could be found for the 5,000 …rks damage that was done during the …urse of a number of days.

Supernatural events were also reported from Rosenheim, Bavaria, in 1967. In a lawyer's office there light bulbs and neon tubes kept unscrewing themselves, the telephone bill rocketed, though the telephone was used no more than usual, and a filing cabinet weighing three and a half hundredweight twice moved a foot from its normal position without any outside influence being noticed.

Scientists do not know quite how to take these stories. Is someone just playing the fool in some subtle way or can these phenomena be explained away by science?

The postal authorities claimed that the increase in the telephone bill was due to an electrical phenomenon or vandalism and demanded their money from the lawyer.

That is reminiscent of a verdict recorded at a court in Paris in 1575. A tenant who wanted to move out of the house he had rented because ghosts were disturbing him was told that this was no more than an old wives' tale.

On the other hand almost four hundred years later in 1952 in an undoubtedly enlightened age a British court upheld a tenant's complaint in a similar case as "hauntings were intolerable".

Scientists of the Max Planck Institute for Plasma Physics can hardly be suspected of believing in old wives' tales but they said that the phenomena at Rosenheim had been recorded by traditional methods but could not be explained by theoretical physics.

Professor Hans Bender of Freiburg is therefore right when he says that mysteries of this kind must be scientifically investigated and all bias for and against overcome. That can only be done if scientists from several fields cooperate.

Professor Bender is an expert on these matters as he is the head of Freiburg University's Department of the Border Areas of Psychology and Psychohygiene. He recently reported to the Research Community in Bad Godesberg, Bonn, on the present stage of this research as it is this body that has financed his investigations for many years.

Elsewhere in Europe similar departments to Professor Bender's exist only in Utrecht and Leningrad where it is known as the department of bio-information.

Of course there is close cooperation with American researchers who are

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

engaged in a sort of race with their Russian colleagues to find traces of hauntings or, as the scientific term puts it, psychokinetics.

At the lecture evening in Bad Godesberg Professor Bender showed films from both countries. A Leningrad woman acted as a physical medium by moving the needle of a compass and other items on a table without touching them.

The second film was shot by a team from the West Berlin broadcasting service in Denver, Colorado. There a male American medium had taken "thought photographs" with a polaroid camera. The film was carefully controlled and developed inside the camera itself. On the photographs taken by the camera could be seen the image of a squatting man that the medium had "thought" into the camera.

Parapsychologists in Freiburg have dealt with numerous supernatural cases – about 25 – in recent years. The most spectacular was the Rosenheim case. It was found that these phenomena only occurred when a young girl employee was in the office. She was not a trained medium consciously concentrating on the destruction of the lamps but subconsciously exerted a quasi-mechanical influence on the objects.

Professor Bender reported that psychokinetic events like this occurred where there was a field of social tension. The young girl at Rosenheim had a strict father and the apprentice who was found to be the medium in Bremen came from a broken family and did not like the job he had – he therefore suffered from frustration.

Psychotherapy must be used here to cure the mental tension caused by emotions. If this is not cured the pent-up energy may be released in spontaneous psychokinetic phenomena.

It is particularly difficult to investigate phenomena of this type as they cannot basically be reconstructed as usually there is no reliable witness nor a camera nor a large number of sworn officials to control events when there is a haunting.

But regular patterns of supernatural phenomena have already been found. The moved objects follow the lines of the furniture, they disappear and then suddenly reappear elsewhere. The most uncanny phenomenon and the one presenting most problems is that they are able to penetrate brick walls.

That cannot be explained by physics and it is not surprising that physicists welcome Professor Bender's research work while his colleagues in psychology are extremely sceptical.

Professor Bender found a possible explanation for the phenomenon of fixed material penetration. At the turn of the century physicist Ernst Mach stated that a fourth dimension could cause objects to disappear suddenly and then reappear.

It seems from Professor Bender's lecture at Bad Godesberg that too few cases of supernatural events are taken seriously by science, even if it is only to use traditional methods to explain the powerful forces that are unleashed and to learn how to control them.

Georg Hartmut Altenmüller

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 18 March 1971)

Six million mentally sick

About ten to twelve per cent of the population of the Federal Republic, or six to seven million people, are mentally sick and need psychiatric care, the Bodelschwingsche Anstalten of Bethel near Bielefeld state.

The number of people suffering from fits is estimated to be about 300,000.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 15 March 1971)

Magnetic fields cure pain

Two simple magnets have helped a 62-year-old woman patient to overcome within a short period of time pains that have racked her for years, Dr Dankmar Hachenburg of Bremen reports.

When the woman fractured a bone in her hand the plaster was put on crooked. This resulted in years of pain in the nerves of the hand.

The pain varied in intensity but never completely disappeared. Neither injections nor an operation and radiation treatment overcame the pain in the long run.

But this was accomplished by a method that is not to be found in any medical text-book. Magnets were placed on either side of the hand so that the magnetic field could penetrate it.

Dr Hachenburg states, "After a few weeks of treatment during which magnets were used for ten to twelve minutes every day the patient felt practically no pain at all".

Is this a new method of treatment? Medicine in this country has done little along these lines, at least the larger research centres have not experimented with magnetic fields to cure pain. It is only a few individuals who are seeking a new method here.

Experiments of this type are only incidental to Dr Hachenburg's practice. But he is convinced that magnets can be used as an effective course of treatment.

"I have carried out a series of experiments along these lines", the doctor reports. "The magnetic treatment of hands and feet works the best as the magnetic field can easily penetrate tissue at these points".

During his investigations he has found that magnets can soothe or cure pains caused by arthritis, constricted vessels and inflammation of the tendons.

These results are part of experiments that have not yet been completed.

In America a whole series of biological and medical experiments has been carried out using magnetic fields. There is a Biomagnetic Research Foundation in Evanston and biomagnetics has long been recognised as an area for scientific research.

NASA has dealt particularly thoroughly with the influence of magnetic fields. At the Aerospace Medical Institute in Pensacola, Florida, experiments were carried out in a test room shielded from all outside influences by steel walls thirteen inches thick.

But no one outside of a small group of space medics knows the most important results. The military authorities are keeping them top secret.

The results of experiments with magnetic fields carried out on mice are known. One group of mice was kept for two weeks under normal conditions while a second group was subjected to a strong magnetic field.

When the mice were subsequently subjected to X-rays the mortality among the "magnetised" mice was thirty per cent that of the normal mice.

In another experiment mice were injected with cancer cells. They then died of this disease but it was proved that the mice which had been subjected to the influence of a magnetic field lived a considerably longer time than untreated mice.

Investigations into the effects of Earth magnetism began as early as 35 years ago in Germany. The husband and wife research team Dr Bernhard and Traute Düll compared the 27-day Earth magnetism periods with mortality statistics. It was found that there was a close connection between the waxing and waning of these periods and the frequency of deaths.

Neither Dr Hachenburg of Bremen nor his American colleagues can say for sure what effects magnetism has on humans. Dr Hachenburg states, "To put it simply, a body cell is a miniature electric battery. And magnetism too has a physical link with electrical phenomena. Magnetic energy causes cell changes that still require detailed research".

In Germany the term "magnetism" bears an historical burden. Two hundred years ago Franz Anton Mesmer cured people by using animal magnetism, as he called it.

He filled tubs with water, stuck metal rods into them and got patients to touch them so that they could be cured. The fact that cures were sometimes effected has more to do with suggestion and auto-suggestion than with magnetism. It is little wonder that Mesmer's magnetism has been dismissed as charlatanism.

But as researchers in America, Britain, France and Scandinavia are now dealing with the biological and medical effects of magnetism, this type of research must be given a chance in the Federal Republic too. *Frank Gunther*

(WELT am SONNTAG, 14 March 1971)

Parents' manias endanger children

More than half the children born of marriages where one of the partners suffers from a mental disturbance are themselves disturbed. This percentage is higher if it is the mother who has the mania.

As Professor Schulte, the head of the University Psychiatric Clinic in Tübingen, stated, the initial symptoms of a mental disturbance are not recognised as such within the family.

The husband or wife of the affected partner normally dismisses eccentric behaviour as a harmless fad or as a result of mental exhaustion.

Speaking to the Medical and Psychiatric Associations in Berlin, the psychiatrist said that it was fashionable today to claim that the environment was responsible for this type of stress.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 March 1971)

Sobering-up centres proposed

Drunks taken into custody by the police must be taken to a central sobering-up station where they can be under continuous medical supervision, the committee of assistant medical staff of Munich's municipal hospitals demands.

Three people have died in Munich alone in the course of the past two years because there were no doctors to recognise that they suffered from a serious disease as well as drunkenness.

Although new improved regulations about the medical care of unconscious or semi-conscious people taken into custody came into force in Munich on 1 January 1971, the doctors still demand a sobering-up station.

The decision on whether a doctor is sent for or not when a drunk is arrested is still made by police officials who have had little medical training.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 March 1971)

■ LABOUR RELATIONS

Reservoirs of workers for hire at all levels

Hamburger Abendblatt

Professional practice is no longer exclusively a case of long-term working contracts. A working person can, if he or she likes, offer his or her services to a job leasing firm.

In the United States this practice of professional hiring out of staff has been common for some time. It corresponds to what is expected and needed in a world where the pace is getting faster all the time and there is a quick turnover in everything including jobs.

A freelance worker becomes a contracted member of a company which contracts out its staff. The worker receives his salary and social security from the base firm.

He works only for their clients. For the most part the jobs he takes are on a short-term contract of a few weeks or perhaps a few months and then he or she moves on to a new place of work.

The fact that workers can be hired for a specified time was recognised during the legal battle concerning temp agencies for typists.

Surveys carried out by one of these firms dealing in temporary labour showed, however, that scarcely any of those asked really understood what was meant by the expression part-time work.

It was called variously "working by the hour", or "irregular working hours", or "the sliding working day". Eight per cent of those asked said they had no idea what the expression temp meant and had never heard of it.

Many of these agencies have long since branched out further than mere office workers. The larger ones have already turned their hand to hiring out all imaginable job classifications.

As far as men are concerned the main jobs handled are skilled labour, whereas for women it is still predominantly office workers that are required.

There is, however, supply and demand in many other kinds of job classifications. One of the temp agencies Industrie-Büro-Personal-Leasing (ipb) pointed out that one firm in the south of this country with a staff of 16,000 employing 800 so-called loan workers had taken 25 engineers on lease.

According to reports electrical engineers with good qualifications are very much in demand. According to experts on temporary labour conditions "hired out" engineers are a thing of the future.

Whereas temporary office working girls stay on average for just three weeks as a substitute while a regular short-hand typist is on holiday, the average time span for which a company borrows engineers is between three and six months.

There are cases, according to one firm, in which workers that they have hired out have spent nine months on the preparation and development of a project and then six months heading an engineering project abroad, followed by a further six months training the staff for this current project.

The oldest temporary agency in the Federal Republic "adia interim" is offering a completely new kind of service. It has opened up within the framework of its medical service a scheme for hiring out nurses, technical assistants for the medical profession, female assistants for doctors, doctors' secretaries and receptionists and kindergarten teachers, and the like.

Clinics and doctors in practice are still not sufficiently aware of the opportunities that are offered under this scheme for people to take over for a short period while their regular staff are on holiday or off sick.

In addition to this the same agency offers members of technical professions assistants and deputies, even for those who are in very high positions.

In future all agencies hiring out temporary workers are expecting an increase in demand quite independent of the state of the labour market.

The on average five to ten per cent higher wages for temporary workers are not likely to check this trend. The fact that they are hired and fired at short notice is rewarded accordingly, say the temp agencies.

"Manpower", the world's largest agency contracting out temporary workers has even spoken of an increase in turnover of ninety per cent.

This was mostly in the spheres of commercial and office staff. But even members of the so-called middle management are being hired out more and more frequently.

Freelance workers who chose to do temporary work of this kind on a contracted out basis have an advantage. Their wide variety of work means that they gather added experience. The higher the positions they fill the better their advantage comparatively speaking.

How do the temp agencies prevent their clients from luring away their own staff? The answer is that they demand a high rate of compensation for workers who are lured away from them. In the larger agencies this sum can be as high as 5,000 Marks. After a period of three months it is then possible for the temp to join the firm he has been working for on a permanent basis. The advantages for workers in this scheme is that they can change their job as often as they like and gain more and more experience.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 13 March 1971)

Private operators try to undercut Bundespost

It was rather like a meeting of the general staff. Stop watches and pacemakers were at the ready. There were almost fifty untrained but all the more keen "postmen".

These preparations led up to the test carried out in Karlsruhe and the neighbouring dormitory suburb of Reichenbach to prove that it is possible to deliver cirulars more cheaply than the Bundespost.

As this had been supposed and mooted several times but had never been worked out in public to the nearest Pfennig the bold public service company Donnelley und Gerardi in Karlsruhe/Pforzheim could count on keen interest from the word go.

Already applause is being heard for the pioneers who chanced their arm with a revolution against the postal services.

No one doubts that this first ever attempt to send mail privately as cheaply as possible will be taken seriously, and will be taken seriously above all by the Bundespost.

When they introduce their new higher postal charges will the cost of sending out circulars double so that the old twenty gram unit no longer costs seven but 15 Pfennigs?

Can the administrative committee of the Bundespost win the day with its suggestion that the increased should only be twelve Pfennigs?

This is an open question. Alfred Gerardi, 39, a "postmaster" off his own bat has to date only eyes for his own test.

He said: "Basically we have nothing at all against the Bundespost. Now as ever it is up to them whether firms in this country who have heard about our test react accordingly . . ."

Alfred Gerardi is listed in the telephone directory as a publisher. He publishes confidential information for the mail order trade, and for five years he has been advertising with the large mail-order firms and with considerable success.

The last thing he aims to become is an amateurish postal pirate. The test carried out in Karlsruhe and Reichenbach was prepared as carefully as possible according to examples set by the Americans. For one thing he did not want to suffer a disaster and for another he did not want to break the law.

Post legislation dating from 28 July 1969 states that it is the exclusive right of the Deutsche Bundespost to organise and carry out any services that are aimed at transporting missives containing business information or other matter from person to person.

With this so-called transportation monopoly it seems as if the law-makers had given the post office this monopoly for all time.

Today, however, now that Gerardi's public service company has got to work in earnest and set up a serious competitor to the posts a loop hole has been found in this legislation in the wording of "from person to person".

Since it is still the sole right of the Bundespost to carry printed matter "from person to person" Gerardi made sure that the 48,000 catalogues of the 32 mail-order firms taking part in the test were sent without personal addresses but delivered with the aid of address lists.

The 32 mail-order houses sent their own list of addresses to the public service company for delivery to the Karlsruhe and Reichenbach areas.

This material was prepared and coded for 40 delivery districts by computer so that each of the private "postmen" could see at a glance from his list which catalogue from which mail-order house was to be delivered to which address.

"We were surprised ourselves how simple it was," Gerardi said. For a start by dispensing with the process of addressing the parcels about 1.5 Pfennigs per mailing was saved.

Every Pfennig and fraction of a Pfennig plus or minus must be taken into consideration if the post office is to be undercut.

Competition, it is believed in Karlsruhe, could prove worthwhile with a private postage rate at the most of ten Pfennings. If the official increase remains at 15 Pfennigs per twenty grams of printed matter a charge of ten Pfennigs by the private companies would mean a decisive under-cutting.

But we must still wait and see how it turns out. The latest we have heard is that as a result of this test it should be possible without further ado to introduce this private postal service by 1 September this year in the thirty largest cities in this country.

For the Bundespost, however, which is already in financial difficulties this would mean a loss of revenue of between twenty and thirty million Marks.

Senta Ultz-Weber

(CHRIST UND WELT, 19 March 1971)

Minister tackl problem of flex retirement ag

Flexible old age, that is the topic in firms in this countr moment. People working at th Ministry of Labour have come this over the past weeks and mon

Their experience has been co by surveys carried out by the Inf opinion polling institute on beh Ministry in which four-fifths asked said that they were in f introducing a sliding retiring age.

This expression means basi opportunity of going into retirem earlier age than normal and d pension fron social security.

Particularly older working peo a greater interest in securing a retiring age rather than longer ho shorter working hours.

But even the younger workin who were asked about retireme the survey seemed keener to q their jobs finally at an earlier ag take an extra week or two ea Majorca or the Adriatic coast or a longer weekend.

Nevertheless the same surve that many citizens of this count like to go on working after n age, since the most pressing pro later years is loneliness.

But old people, it seems, are aware of how they are losi faculties and slowing down. Perha who reckon that the desire to h age of retirement brought for particular to this generation are rig

Those who were born during t World War grew up during the ye Weimar and the depression and the In the early days of the Third Reich were in their formative years. Duri War they were conscripted and sp or seven years as a soldier or p more if they were prisoners of wa then they lived through the ye rebuilding and as able-bodied men lend a hand.

Now this generation is rightly ex and has no will to go on working long for a few years of rest and re tion and the chance to devote the to their own interests and hobbies

The results of this survey are ta taken very seriously at the Ministry Labour especially as it was scientifi conducted and produced a numb interesting answers.

For example, a number of people at work would like to get their retire pension earlier, but only a very fe prepared to accept a lower pension.

Many, on retirement, would like t on earning on the side. Remarkably said they were prepared to pay a contributions to old-age insurance order to obtain their pension earlie without reductions on the pe amount that they receive at the age o

Walter Arendt's Ministry is not sidering higher sums. His computer however, now be fed with the figures and economic data as w records of old age assurance for w collar and blue-collar workers.

It will then calculate the skeleton concept of flexible age limits Walter Arendt would like to get on statute books in this legislative period.

Optimistic forecasts of developme private capital wealth and old assurance despite the declining birth are of great service to him.

The new set of figures will perh make it possible to offer people in country earlier retirement without having to lose any of their pension take on an extra burden of assura premiums.

Cyrill von Radziba

(Kieler Nachrichten, 18 March 19

GOOD FOOD

New ideas for snack bars shown at Internorga 71

nack bars, shining bright chromium cafés for quick meals working on the veyor belt system, which are very mon in America, Scandinavia and itzerland, are expected to spring up mushrooms in the next few years in Federal Republic.

Despite the fact that people have more more leisure time snack bars are signed for speed, quick ordering, quick ing, quick paying.

This trend is being introduced to ople in this country at the hoteliers and tаurateurs trade fair *Internorga 71* in mburg. Eight hundred exhibitors from different countries have come to Hamburg with a wide range of products as a shop window for cuisine techniques, hotel comfort and for people who like good food.

The number of items on show and the space covered by the many stands in the twelve exhibition halls in Hamburg is an all-time record for *Internorga* which is being held this year for the 50th time.

Federal Republic gourmets are to be prepared for the forthcoming snack mania with the *Internorga snack* prepared on an electric grill and micro-wave cooker, consisting of a large selection of speedily prepared dishes with an eye to calories.

When the snack bars come they are likely to swell the number of quick meal establishments in this country from the present 50,000 to perhaps three times as many.

This will mean that the working man in this country will no longer have to content himself and his stomach with a warm Wurst (Sausage) at a cheerless street kiosk.

Consultations have been held on how the new snack bars should be furnished, how high investments in them should be and what their potential turnover is. Even the more conservative eater is expected to be won over by this new type of restaurant. According to experts in this branch of the catering industry the five-day week, new styles of eating and large-scale tourism mean that the snack bar can probably be combined with an eating and drinking place of a more traditional kind.

Of course the Hamburg fair also caters for those who seek greater luxury in their eating and drinking. For example they can delight their palates by sampling an exhibition of cultivated cuisine that has produced a gigantic buffet with 120 cold platters, prepared by 40 chefs from several countries.

This year meat exporters from New Zealand have been blowing their trumpet and advertising their lamb with extra vehemence. Well-known cooks have been commissioned to show how tastily New Zealand lamb can be prepared, how little fat it contains and its high protein content, which makes it ideal for latest ideas in good nourishment.

As far as drinks are concerned visitors can sample new ideas at an Alko-Tropic bar where they can, for example, try a *kangaroo drink* or give their approval to a new party wine-barrel.

In the face of bitter competition and a chronic shortage of staff hotels and restaurants will be interested in programmes that offer rationalisation without sacrificing comfort for guests and these are legion.

The furnishings industry has exhibited possible appointments for hotel rooms which make cleaning painless for the chambermaid. In addition to this there is washable wallpaper, throw-away linen as well as shoe-cleaning machines with an automatic polish feed to take the burden off staff without making he guest go without any of the cleanliness and comfort he expects.

Exhibitors at *Internorga 71* have put on show, quite apart from the food and furnishings aspects, ways and means of keeping guests amused. These range from fully automatic skittle alleys to apparatus for getting rid of unwanted inches. Another aspect of entertainment is a music corner in which tired businessmen con go in the evening and listen to electronic organ music.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 March 1971)



A view of the stands at Hamburg's Internorga 71

(Photo: Conti-Press)

More advertising geared to the older purchaser

Our grandparents will be the most wanted consumers in the Federal Republic by the year 1980. As life expectancy goes up and the age at which people retire and receive pensions comes down, one Mark in four coming from people's pockets and going into cash registers will be spent by a man or woman over the age of sixty.

This vision of the future was given by Professor Heribert Meffert of the Münster University Institute for Marketing to the Hamburg "marketing and business management club" as a suggestion to business managers for 1980.

Whereas advertising in the past ten years has concentrated on youth to the point of fetishism there will be an increasing tendency to aim at the older generation that is no longer gainfully employed and which will be enjoying a long and by present standards luxurious period of retirement.

The economy must therefore adjust itself in good time to this section of the community which is developing more modern ideas with regard to the products it buys all the time.

(DIE WELT, 15 March 1971)

Health Minister concerned about cosmetics

Expenditure on items for personal hygiene and cosmetics in the Federal Republic last year amounted to about sixty-five Marks per capita on average, whereas in 1960 we were spending only 19 Marks 50 Pfennigs on our personal appearance.

In 1970 cosmetics to the value of 2.5 thousand million Marks (factory prices) were manufactured. These figures were published at the cosmetics industry conference in Karlsruhe which was opened by the Bonn Health Minister Käte Strobel.

This congress for the cosmetics trade is being held in conjunction with the fair *Kosmeta 71* at which seventy firms manufacturing cosmetics and toiletries are putting their products on show.

In a "cosmetic studio for all" hints and wrinkles will be given on how to take care of the skin, facial exercises, make-up and manicure.

In her opening speech Käte Strobel welcomed the setting up of the conference, as it provided a scientific nerve centre for cosmetics along the same lines as the therapists' conference which takes place every year, likewise in Karlsruhe.

She announced that along with the overall reform in legislation with regard to foodstuffs improvements in definition of cosmetic items would be made.

One particular problem according to Minister Strobel was the application of substances that require prescriptions in the manufacture of cosmetic products.

She pointed out that we still have the curious situation where a pharmacological substance may only be obtained by prescription if it is to be used as medicine, but if it is to be applied for cosmetic purposes it is freely available without medical control.

The bill that has now been presented to the cabinet for consideration makes provision for tighter controls on "prescription only" substances required for the manufacture of cosmetics with exceptions being made in special cases.

This bill would mean that pharmacological substances could only be used in the preparation of cosmetics after strict medical controls had proved that they would not be dangerous to those using them.

In addition to this it will be illegal when the bill becomes law for manufacturers to claim properties for their products falsely.

(DIE WELT, 20 March 1971)

Cologne emphasises clothes for the younger generation

Figures recently published showing that the birth rate in this country is declining need not disturb the 389 exhibitors at the International Children's Fair in Cologne (held from 19 to 21 March) unduly.

Since they have found out what children really want industry and commerce have been proceeding at full speed ahead trying to provide it for the young consumer.

This is not all that simple. Half a dozen firms are involved in making children's clothing, competing for a market that is not controlled so much by the dear little ones as by the more or less loving older generation of parents.

Thus the children's clothing trade aims to produce miniature versions of the fashions the older generation is wearing. Mini, midi and maxi are just as important for the exhibitors at Cologne as at the fashion fairs in Düsseldorf, Munich and Berlin.

The main difference is not so much in the styles as in the colours of the children's clothes, which are brighter, gayer, livelier.

As far as the big hit of the fashion season for adults, hot pants, is concerned there are psychological barriers. As we have learnt from experience, experts say, the six year-olds' fashion sense is directed at getting them away from everything that is reminiscent of the playpen — hot pants, short trousers, are just such a relic of their toddling days.

It is the children in the pre-school age group that are the real victims of their parents' fashion whims. They can be made to wear anything as long as it is comfortable and does not irritate.

No wonder, therefore, that little grown-ups were walking around proudly in Cologne and pleasing their mothers no end.

Robin red, yellowhammer yellow and kingfisher blue are the fashion colours for the 1971-1972 winter season. The highly fashionable PVC garments and other leather imitations are being supplemented or replaced with imitations of buckskin.

The range of easy-care materials will be supplemented with narrow-cord jeans, jersey, coarse wool, felt and flannel. Schoolgirl dresses of flannel with a white collar and mother-of-pearl buttons have almost been forgotten but are returning next winter season although completed with matching long trousers.

Market researchers estimate that by 1980 about 3.2 milliard Marks will be spent on children's clothing, 79 per cent more than in 1968.

Manufacturers using plastics are among the leaders of the campaign with the slogan "Greater safety, less work".

Children's bedding completely manufactured from plastic materials is gaining ground all the time. The same applies to children's furniture and items for the kindergarten and playgrounds.

Unbreakable milk bottles are now in common use. The good old baby's feeding spoon is now marketed with a built in thermometer.

But even the less enjoyable aspects of being a baby are made more pleasant now. Nappies de-luxe are coming on the market impregnated with a perfume that lingers even when they have been washed and they will surely make babies much nicer to know.

Günter Brozio

(DIE WELT, 20 March 1971)

■ MOTORING

North Rhine-Westphalia sets a road safety example

In 1964 there were 11,785 road deaths over the country as a whole. Four years later there were 12,311, an increase of 4.5 per cent.

In North Rhine-Westphalia the number of road deaths for the years in question were 4,709 and 4,324. In the country's most populous Federal state the road toll was reduced by 8.2 per cent over a period of five years.

The trend for traffic accidents in which road-users sustained non-fatal injuries was comparable. The nation-wide increase over the period in question was 5.5 per cent; in North Rhine-Westphalia the number fell by 1.6 per cent.

Over the five years between 1964 and 1968 there were 597 fewer deaths, 4,792 fewer people seriously injured and 5,904 minor injuries less than might have been expected on the basis of the road toll over the rest of the country.

This surprising development is due to no small extent to a road safety programme conducted in the state for the past seven years.

Accident figures in the early sixties decided Gerhard Kienbaum, the then Minister of Economic Affairs and Transport, to develop a comprehensive traffic programme for road-users in the Rhine and the Ruhr.

The master plan consists of seven sections: road-users, modes of transport, roads, road administration, traffic legislation, traffic surveillance and accident aid.

At the same time surveys of the efficacy of various road safety measures were commissioned. Cologne psychologist Professor Udo Undeutsch and the Frankfurt consultants Marplan reported that the more the individual is able to identify with the conflict situation outlined, the more road safety advice is likely to have some effect on his behaviour or misbehaviour.

Road-users must be confronted with situations that they themselves have experienced — situations that just manage to come to a happy end, of course.

As soon as confrontation with an accident ends a process of alienation sets in and the recipient's readiness to reflect is no longer called on.

The slogan chosen for a road safety campaign designed to last several years was "It could happen to you!" At the same time the friendly gesture campaign was launched and a sticker with a hand in a heart was designed to encourage road-users in North Rhine-Westphalia to be careful and considerate.

As the Ministry had met with little success in previous campaigns using "home-made" road-safety brochures the campaign was entrusted to two advertising agencies, Westag of Cologne and F.W. Grosser of Düsseldorf.

The admen have worked out annual campaigns ever since. Between 1964 and 1967 the emphasis was mainly on understanding the mistakes made by others. Attentive and defensive behaviour was encouraged.

Since 1968 the emphasis has been shifted to road-users' mistakes. People are encouraged to put themselves in others' shoes and predict the mistakes they were likely to make.

In addition there was a campaign with the slogan "Dare and Win? Be on the Safe Side in Traffic" which was, incidentally, nationwide.

In view of generous allocations the two agencies were able to use a wide range of media, ranging from the Press, hoardings and cinemas, informative handouts, stickers, advertising on consumer goods such as carrier bags and matchboxes, gramophone records of road safety fairy tales, essay competitions for schools, travelling exhibitions and round-table discussions to a variety of brochures.

A punch-packing street theatre performing a twelve-minute play on the back of a Bundeswehr lorry here, there and everywhere rounds off the picture.

In the public relations field press conferences have been held, editorials and reports for the Press, radio and television written and large-scale events staged for the general public during one of which, under the heading "Road Safety Test", cars were dropped from a great height.

The latest campaign, entitled Helping Hand, is intended to forestall any further increase in the number of accidents sustained by children, traffic accidents involving children having risen by a third in recent years.

Over the period in question 133 per cent more children were injured while riding bicycles and surveys revealed that children between the ages of four and nine and young people over sixteen are most accident-prone.

Statistics are not the only reason why the emphasis has been concentrated on one sector or the other. The budgetary situation is now an important contributory factor, forcing the admen to scale down their efforts and limit them to short periods.



Transport and Posts Minister Georg Leber opened the Videophone line be... Darmstadt and Munich (Photo

The budget estimates for road safety campaigning have declined steadily ever since the master plan was inaugurated. In 1964 four million Marks were allocated and a further six million the following year. In 1966 the first cut of half a million Marks was made and in 1967, a recession year, the available funds shrank to three million Marks, since when they have remained steady at a mere 2,600,000 Marks.

Roughly one million Marks a year are spent on public relations work. The Ministry invests the remainder into other measures such as the building of road safety playgrounds for children, the development of a mobile cinema and trial of new lighting at zebra crossing in Cologne or new parking-lot indicator systems in Aachen.

North Rhine-Westphalia continues to set great store by traditional road safety education. Last year more than 8,000 teachers of all grades were trained as road safety instructors

The work begun on children and young people is to continue on adults. The state shares half the costs of building learner-driver practice tracks, of which there are now six.

Ministry officials in Düsseldorf are rightly proud of the success of their road safety programme and are planning a new one. "In recent years North Rhine-Westphalia has, when all is said and done, spent more on road safety than the other states combined."

Hermann Baumann

(DIE ZEIT, 26 March 1971)



Posters in Düsseldorf's road safety campaign
(Photo: Der Minister für Wirtschaft, Mittelstand und Verkehr des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen)

Bumper merchant navy tonnage increase

Last year this country's seagoing tonnage increased more than in 1968 and 1969 together. According to the annual statistics of the Association of Federal Republic Shipowners 146 ships with a total of 1,463,000 gross registered tons were taken into service for the first time.

This increase, which amounts to a growth rate of 14.5 per cent, was the highest since 1956.

Of the 146 newcomers in 1970 some 135 vessels with a total of 1,225,000 GRT were newly-built. With the arrival of six supertankers the tanker fleet was boosted by 30.1 per cent, accounting for 24.1 per cent of tonnage overall.

Bulk cargo tonnage increased to 20.4 per cent of the total, whereas the proportion accounted for by refrigerated vessels and passenger ships declined to 3.8 and 1.8 per cent respectively.

(DIE WELT, 25 February 1971)

Developments in Videophones

The world's first permanent videophone link, between Be... Leipzig, was inaugurated on 1... 1936. Thirty-five years later the showing of an up-to-date experim... videophone unit has failed to cre... comparable stir yet it holds forth prospect of a worldwide means of com-munication to be found in all sci-fiction films by the eighties.

Georg Leber, Federal Minister of ... port, Posts and Telecommunications, ... cently officially put a videophone through its paces by dialling Dieter Sanden, a director of Siemens.

The unit enables ten subscribers ... Munich to link up by sound and vi... with five subscribers in Darmstadt, ... miles away, by dialling direct.

An interesting technical feature ... latest videophone prototype is ... standard twin telephone cables ... used locally, though additional ampli... have to be employed at intervals between a mile and a mile and a half.

Special cable had to be laid betwe... Berlin and Leipzig in 1936. Usi... one-megahertz channel, 225 lines and ... eleven by ten centimetre screen ... Siemens sets show such good pictur... that even simple drawings can be mad... out.

At present typewritten material is th... borderline and cannot yet be deciphe... on the videophone screen but curr... discussion of international videophone standards provides for better specifica... tions guaranteeing improved transmission.

Videophone development work is ... progress all over the world. The fi... device was seen by visitors to the Be... radio show in 1935 but the quality of ... and the Berlin-Leipzig link alr... mentioned was nowhere near as goo... the latest developments even though ... lines were used.

In those days electronic cameras ... unheard-of and the spiral-holed ... developed by Paul Nipkow was li... with mechanical transmission ... reception.

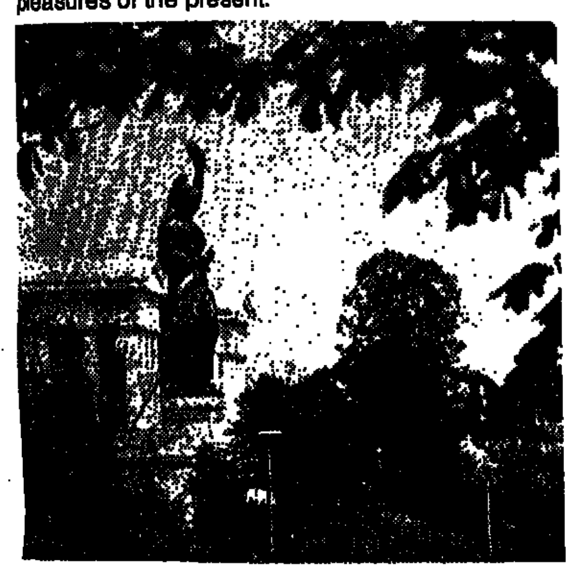
Videophones may be considered ... necessary playthings and a luxury ... managing directors and large firms ... this was the general feeling about ... printers when they were first introd... alongside the telegram service.

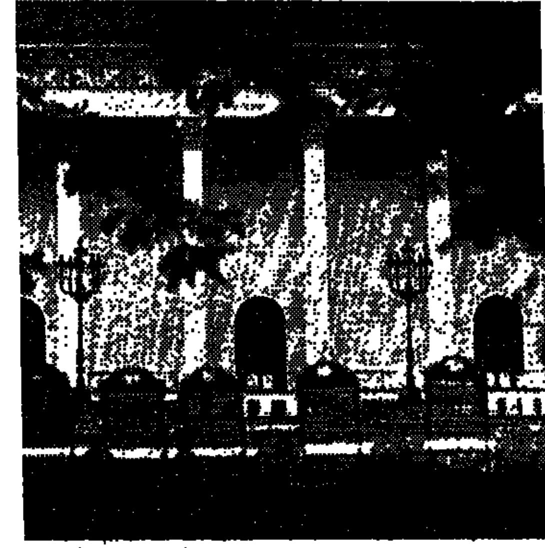
Yet even before the Second World ... Germany had the world's largest ... printer network and this is still true ... the Federal Republic today. The ... printer has become indispensable.

R. Conrad-Büre...

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 20 March 19...)



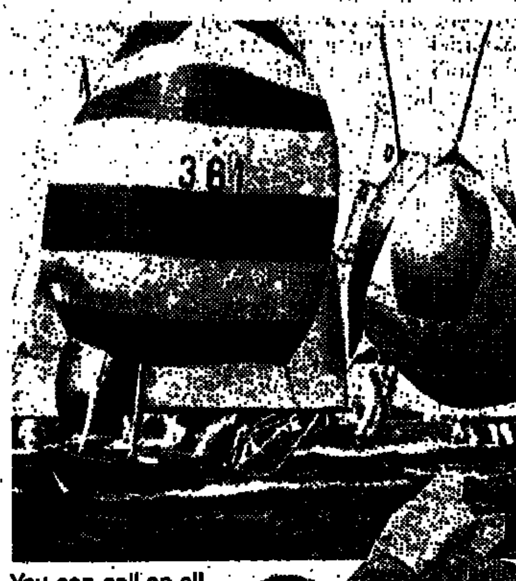


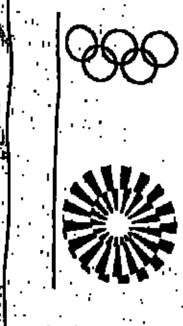












■ TOURISM

Mainz – a city with a vast past and a promising future

CHRIST UND WELT
Deutsche Zeitung

Not far from the Gutenberg Monument in Mainz a metal sign in the pavement marks the 50th degree of latitude. The line passes by the Dom with its six towers standing on St Martin's square, which is the scene on market day of a lively, colourful scene of activity, right in the shadow of the mighty edifice. For centuries it has been the custom for farm women to bring their fruit and vegetables, their eggs and meat to "Golden Mainz" for market day. Business has flourished here and many a bargain has been struck.

History has not only left its marks on the churches of the city but also on the city itself. Artists have left their handiwork on nooks and crannies of houses in the old part of the city. And not all traces of the massive bombing raids of 1945 that destroyed eighty per cent of the city have yet been effaced.

In the Middle Ages Mainz was reckoned to be the premier city of the German states. Emperors were crowned there. Famous people of the time filled their letters with praise and wonder at the city.

Dazzled with the beauty of the surroundings Heinrich von Kleist wrote in 1801: "it was the most wonderful moment in my life. A pleasure garden of nature blossomed before me, a concave vault created by the hand of God. Through the centre flowed the Rhine, making two paradises from one. At the bottom stood Mainz, like the stage in the centre of an amphitheatre."

When a traveller passes along the Main from Frankfurt he can still today enjoy the distant prospect of the city with all its beauties, including the confluence of the Main and the Rhine at the city.

During the last ten years the city's silhouette has changed considerably. New tall buildings have gone up for the university and the hospital. But the Dom and the cupola of the Christuskirche with its many towers still dominate the skyline. And in the distance the hazy blue of the Taunus mountains can be seen as well as the white cloud of smoke from the cement works on the right bank of the Rhine.

The confluence of the Main and the Rhine must have been a strategic strongpoint for the Roman legions. Fortifications were set up here. Traders quickly followed the military. Wine, meat and corn could be obtained from the marketplace. In a short space of time villas and temples were built. Finds such as a temple to Jupiter, a triumphal arch and a monument to Drusus along with many other discoveries give some indication of the life that the city's founders lived.

Romans, Celts and Franks mingled here. All the roads leading to the Rhine have red signs.

The city lived by and for the great river. Everything about the city comes from the river, its system of transport, the soil and its mild climate, which makes it an ideal wine-growing country. Man made the city splendid and today it is a scene of many contrasting styles.

How this can be achieved with complete harmony is exemplified by the Dom which is a mixture of the Romanesque the Gothic and the Baroque. Similar mixtures of artistic ideas can be seen on the government buildings in Mainz.

The Deutscheshaus built in the French Baroque style shimmers in its red stone in the sunlight. Here the provincial assembly for Rhineland-Palatinate sits. Next to it is the state chancellery and the studios of Südwest radio. The work of great artists from the past can be discerned in their architecture. On the far side of an imposing courtyard the princely castle stands, available for conferences.

But in contrast to the modern buildings that are used for government and administrative purposes there are the Baroque St Peterskirche which stands on the Grosse Bleiche and the electoral Marstall with the historical museum opposite.

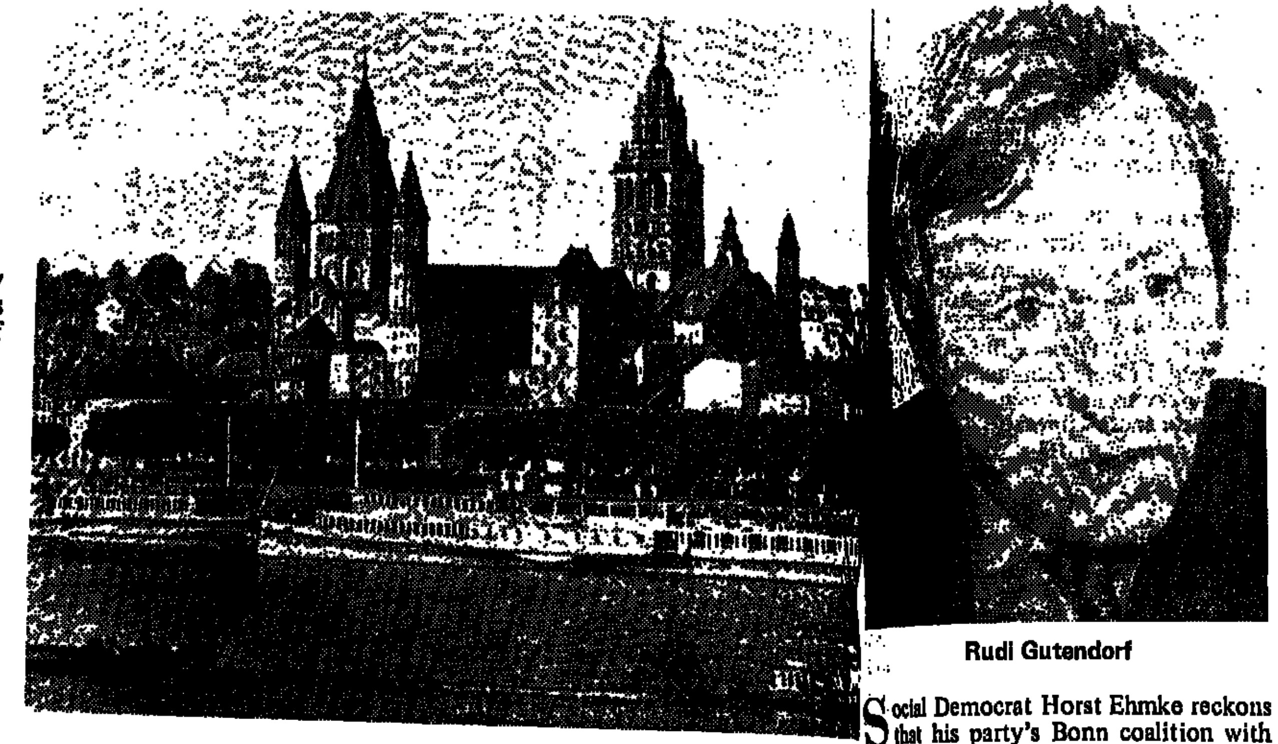
The mixture of these various types of building is an indication of the strengths that have gone into the young and the old Mainz, binding the ancient and the modern in architecture.

It can be added by way of an aside that the second television channel operates from here, famous for the cartoons of the *Mainzelmännchen*. It is possible that the second television channel has not only made Mainz famous but also given another aspect to its public image.

It is true, as evil tongues are wont to say, that the people of Mainz save up all their humour and sense of fun for a whole year for Shrove Tuesday?

It was in 1838 that the festivities of the carnival season took on the shape and form that remains basically unchanged today. The French occupying forces in Mainz encouraged the love of mockery and joy in tom foolery of the middle-class. The power of tradition in rituals and fooling about is still noticeable today.

Part of the Federal state capital with its hierarchy of officialdom is the university named after Johannes Gutenberg. The old university existed from 1477 to 1798. The new one was re-opened after the



A view of historic Mainz from the Rhine

(Photo: ...)

War in 1946 and in the past twenty-five years has acquired a good reputation.

At the university the students still spend more time working than demonstrating. However, the students in Mainz are not so integrated into the life of the city as in other small university towns.

An attraction for tourists as well as for researchers is, without doubt, the Gutenberg Museum. The present and past rub shoulders there.

A modern building housing valuable exhibits of Gutenberg's time was added to the reconstructed Römischer Kaiser with its spendid late-Renaissance façade.

On show there is the 42-line Bible which Gutenberg had printed nearby between 1452 and 1455.

Mainz has its own chair for Gutenberg research. In addition the giant IBM factory in Mainz producing the most modern data-processing equipment provides the opposite extreme and Gutenberg's invention still holds sway today.

In the old days the fortifications of the Electorial times surrounded the city while today there is a ring of factories that are notable not only for their contribution to the economy but also their outward appearance. They manufacture cosmetics, plastics, paper and machinery.

In the past Imperial policies were formulated in Mainz. When St Boniface organised Christianity in Germany there were twenty-four bishoprics belonging to Mainz stretching from the North Sea to the Alps.

These far-reaching historical dimensions belong to the past. But the modern city is growing and swallowing up surrounding areas.

The modern memorial to Richard Wagner by Wotruba on the banks of the Rhine expresses something of the spiritual powers that once emanated from Mainz and still do. *Thomas Hall*

(CHRIST UND WELT, 12 March ...)

Heidelberg launches campaign to improve tourism

Most people would think that Heidelberg, a city with an international reputation, would have no need to bother about advertising campaigns. But the statistics issued for 1970 have given the city fathers quite an opposite viewpoint.

Tourism which is an important business for the city has met with an alarming setback in the number of people from the Federal Republic who visited the famous university city. The figure had dropped by 70,000, and this warning signal has not gone unheard. A fresh wind is now whistling through Heidelberg's ancient streets and lanes.

A new young team has been appointed to give new impetus to the city's advertising and this team has got off to a good start. The first factor they have underlined is that Heidelberg needs more accommodation for tourists. The average length of stay of guests must be lengthened, is their second point, and thirdly there must be a greater appeal to visitors from this country.

In 1970 there were 490,000 overnight stays registered in Heidelberg. More than fifty per cent of these were foreigners. The greatest number came from the United States, with American visitors accounting for 100,000 overnight stays. The British came in second place followed by Dutch, then the Swiss, the Swedes and in fifth place the French.

There is no registration, however, of the number of visitors who come each year to Heidelberg and stayed for just a few hours. It is estimated that these amounted to three million.

To keep a hold on these visitors and persuade them to stay longer is the main duty of the new advertising team. The average visitor to Heidelberg stays for only 1.6 days. This is exactly the same amount of time that guests tended to stay in the city in the golden year of 1913.

The major problem is the lack of beds. Heidelberg can offer only 3,200 hotels beds, not more than in a fairly average holiday report. In the tourist season many of Heidelberg's visitors find accommodation in Mannheim and other cities nearby.

An additional 150 beds have now been provided in the neighbouring village of Walldorf where the first Holiday Inn has been opened on German soil. This is part of an American chain of hotels owning 1,282 all over the world.

This year another international organisation proposes to build a hotel – the Intercontinental hotel chain – in Heidelberg.

A campaign using the slogan "In love with Heidelberg" has been initiated so as to induce those who have only visited the city for a couple of hours and taken photographs of the usual tourist attractions to remain in the city a little longer.

For this, campaign posters have been designed which display not only the traditional image of the city with the cliché views of old Germany but also the more modern aspects of the city showing that the romatic city is also a "swinging city" with discotheques and a city thoroughfare that is half a mile or thereabout in length.

The answer to Heidelberg's problem is the "Three Days in Heidelberg" scheme which costs ninety, 120 or 160 Marks depending on what class of hotel you stay in. This all-in ticket gives you all the facilities you could possibly want. There is a conducted tour of the city and the castle, wine tasting from the "Grosses Faß" and free visits to the city's museums.

Visitors are invited to explore Heidelberg to the full and not just to rush through it clicking madly with a camera and out the other side.

For visitors who come out of season between 31 October and 1 April there are even more facilities on offer. With a special tourist ticket there are no parking problems. Heidelberg would also like to become a congress city. Its world famous castle would be the ideal location for conferences. A campaign has been started in America by Lufthansa using the slogan "There are several interesting cities where you can hold your conference but only Heidelberg has the famous Schloss with the Königssaal."

Finally *The Student Prince* – for Americans a symbol of the old, romantic Heidelberg – has been revived. A student of sociology from Heidelberg will ride through the United States complete with beard, a uniform of the student corps and a guitar. He will appear on television and at radio stations giving press conferences advertising Heidelberg.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 March 1971)

■ SPORT

Trainers – the whipping boys of of soccer in this country

Rudi Gutendorf

Social Democrat Horst Ehmke reckons that his party's Bonn coalition with the Liberal FDP is doing a grand job even though it may not have any successes to its credit as yet.

Rudi Gutendorf, whizz kid of Federal league football trainers, told a similar tale. His work at Offenbach, he said, was planned on a long-term basis. Successes would be forthcoming at a later date.

Offenbach chairman Canellas and the team begged to differ on the idea of a long-term coalition with Gutendorf, though. On Ash Wednesday they parted company; Gutendorf was given the sack.

For Rudi this was a particularly depressing upshot to the story. He has now been sacked twice in six months as trainer of a Federal league football club.

Schalke 04 of Gelsenkirchen parted company with Rudi and his progressive image earlier in the season.

He had *taken the* team out running at six in the morning when the local miners trooped to the pit, held public hearings at the club and invited the players' wives out to afternoon coffee but all to no avail.

When the team's showing flagged and relegation reared its ugly head not even Rudi's bright ideas kept him his job. Statisticians noted for the record book that he was the fortieth trainer to be given the sack in a mere eight seasons of Federal league football.

As an integral part of the entertainment section of a success-oriented society the trainer's public reputation is based largely on his successes and failures. The inevitable corollary is that compulsion to succeed achieves neurosis proportions.

This makes it all the more difficult to pinpoint the criteria that go to make a good trainer. Indeed, the publicly-aired views of well-known trainers and players on the subject vary to such an extent that all that can be said with any certainty is what they earn.

Do they, one may well ask in view of the Federal league clubs' collective sixteen million Marks in the red, earn the 18,500 Marks a month that Max Merkel, who claimed to be the Karajan of football, was paid by Nuremberg?

Even if peak salaries such as this have since been axed the 10,000 a month, free flat and car of Helmut Johannsen, Hanover 96's unassuming trainer, is still enough to make success imperative.

Economic undertakings geared to profitmaking, for this is what Federal league football clubs are, are only to be expected to pay their money and take their choice and hope that a reputable trainer will be a guarantee of good performance and better gates.

The investment, then, is intended to pay, but in practice things look a little different. Something or someone has gone wrong: in this case the relationship between coach and players.

There can hardly be a sector in which as much play is made with the idea of a psychologist and educationalist without anyone being altogether what the terms are supposed to mean.

Bela Guttmann, trainer of the Benfica team that twice won Lisbon the European Cup and a man with both European and South American experience, maintains that a trainer has to talk the player's language, telling uncomplicated players a straight story and going into greater detail with the intelligent man.

Max Merkel, putting his views in a nutshell, rules that the trainor is always right. Sepp Herberger, veteran trainer of the national team, feels that intuition is the vital factor.

Klaus Ochs, at present trainer of Hamburg SV, reckons that neither psychology nor education theory have any great say in the football trainer courses run by the Federal Republic Football League (DFB).

Frantisek Bufka, would-be trainer of VfB Stuttgart in 1969, had already taken his old team to the top in Austria but when it came to the DFB course for Federal league trainers failed the practical examination – as if it were a matter of mere work in the gym and on the field!

It may be impressive now and again to see the trainer perform a perfect header, high cross kick or thirty-yard pass but this alone hardly qualifies him for the job.

Method and tactics – psychology and first aid – are the trainer's sine qua non. They can be learnt mechanically and applied mechanically too.

What newcomers lack is a time to adapt, a trainee period for university-leavers with a degree in sport, a couple of years during which they can see for themselves and learn to understand the actions and reactions of top-flight sportsmen in stress situations.

The ability to sense what is going on in sensitive, unsteady sportsmen's minds and hearts is a must. So is personal regard for social factors such as the player's backgroung, interests, ties, intellect and attitude towards the press and the general public.

Chick Cajkovski, paid 10,000 Marks a month, trainer of Hanover 96 as recently as 1969, failed on these counts, not on his ability to show players how to handle the ball.

He proved incapable of getting the best out of experienced players such as Skoblar and Heynckes. An arm on someone's shoulders, tears in one's eyes and imploring gestures may do the trick now and again but they are no substitute for psychology.

Old hands need intensive care, otherwise routine will prevail over what ought to be keenness.

Herberger was a past master at handling men and as he himself always used to say his knack was one of sounding out the player's wavelength and using it.

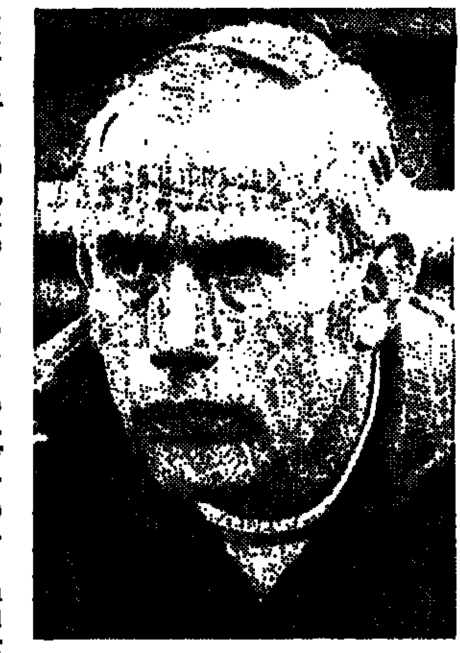
Sepp Herberger may have been authoritarian but in the best possible way. He gained respect by first convincing the players that he was right. They did as he said not just because it was him but because they had agreed that his ideas were right.

The one possibility does not preclude the other, though. Before a crucial World Cup qualifying match against Northern Ireland in Berlin he had a talk with each player separately.

Each man was told what he had to do and why it was that his particular job was vital if this country were to win. He told the writer, for instance, that Ireland's kingpin, McIlroy, had just said at the press conference that be would have the better of me this time. It was a tailor-made incentive.

This is a little different from the firebrand talk Klaus Ochs claims to use to pack punch into HSV. His pep talk has a one-time purpose, is geared to the next match only.

Criticism can spur one man on, another



Hans Weisweiler

(Photos: Nordbild)

it will depress. Fritz Walter, captain of the national team that won the World Cup at Berne in 1954, was upset by criticism. Uwe Seeler, captain of the runners-up at Wembley in 1966 and veteran international, is not.

Yet Herberger was able to gain the confidence of both of them. Not, of course, that there can be any denying



Max Merkel

that the mere fact of a match being an international or World Cup fixture is in itself sufficient incentive to make a player pull all the stops out.

In a Federal league club today, though, equally large sums of money are at stake and for the player under contract wins mean bonuses and relegation probably means the sack.

Bela Guttmann's remark that brute force and the prospect of travel only work to a certain extent and so proves only that the incentive theory is dubious, not that it is absolutely untrue.

At the same time it is nonsenical to say that talent and personality alone are sufficient to make and ideal trainer. In England, for instance, trainers are not required to pass examinations.

The naive idea that intuition, imitation and improvisation coupled with a certain amount of past experience as a player are sufficient to weld a team out of individuals of varying kinds and origins is, for instance, what led to the Bremen fiasco.

A year ago Fritz Rebell left Werder Bremen with the admission that he did not understand enough about Federal league players. "They no longer listen to me," he confessed.

And right as it may be not to train the same team for more than ten years Hennes Weisweiler, who has trained Borussia Mönchengladbach with tremendous success since 1964, is equally right in saying that it takes at least three years to shape a team.

Herberger, too, would insist on at least a four-year contract but the clubs are impatient. All too often the trainers' personal interests clash with the clubs' short-term need to notch up a few successes.

Club chairmen behave as though a successful team were manufacturable, club trainers do not oppose this view energetically enough, frequently for reasons of vanity or because they fail to grasp the sociological set-up.

The net result is that trainers end up with their cards, wondering what has hit them.

Georg Knöpfle, asked what the difference between training Federal league and amateur players is, replied that within a short space of time more could be done with amateurs because they have more to learn. *Jürgen Werner*

(DIE ZEIT, 26 March 1971)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	6 p
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Irah	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d